A Brief

Chronicle

OF THE

TURKISH WAR

From *July* to *January*, 1663.

Turned out of *High-Dutch.*

TOGETHER

With his Imperial Majesties *Reasons* for the undertaking of the War, and a Map for the better understanding of the Story.

LONDON, Printed by *Tho. Mabb*, for *Henry Brome*, at the *Gun* in *Ivy-Lane*, 1664

TO THE READER.

THE Turkiſh *War upon the* Empire, *being at preſent the Great Action of* Chriſtendom; *and that whereupon all Mens Eyes, and thoughts are fix'd, who have any Conſideration, even for* Chriſtianity *it ſelf: It will perchance be a work not unacceptable, to give the World a brief Relation of the* Riſe, *and* Progreſs *of the Quarrel; which is the Buſineſs of this little Treatiſe, being a* Narrative *of the moſt Remarkable Paſſages of the laſt* Campagnia, *Written in* High Dutch *by an Induſtrious, and Carefull Hand, and turned into* Engliſh, *for the Satisfaction of the* Engliſh Reader. *There is likewiſe Order taken for a Continuation of the Story, which ſhall come forth in its due time, being Committed to the Care of diverſe Intelligent Perſons, where the* Scene *lyes, to gather the* Materials *for it; to the End, that nothing Worthy of Obſervation*

may be omitted. As to the Narrative in Hand; (to give the Reader a clearer Proſpect of the Matter;) We ſhall Uſher it in, with an Accompt Lately deliver'd to the States General *by Count* Zinzendorf, *(his* Imperial *Majeſties* Envoyé *at the* Hague*) concerning the* Reaſons *of the War, and ſo proceed.*

The *Reaſons*, whereupon was grounded the Propoſal from his Sacred *Imperial* Majeſty, to their Honorable Lordſhips the *States General*, which they may be pleaſed to Weigh, and Conſider.

1. THat *His Sacred Majeſty gave no Cauſe for this War; but that Perpetual, and Irreconcilable Enemy to* Chriſtianity, *provoked by no Injurie; without any Colour, or Pretence of Juſtice, or Honeſty; In the Year* 1660. *Seized upon* Waradine, *a ſtrong Caſtle on the very Borders of* Hungary, *which he Garriſon'd with a great party to infeſt the Neighbouring* Provinces.

2. *Upon*

2. *Upon which account, his Sacred* Imperial *Majeſty, was not onely forc'd to Raiſe a ſuddain Army* Himſelf, *to oppoſe ſo great an Enemy, but alſo to call for ayd from the other Princes and States of the* Empire; *as likewiſe to look out to other* Chriſtian Kings *and* States, *unleſſe he would have expoſed the whole Kingdom of* Hungary *to preſent danger, and let thoſe Royal Provinces of* Tranſylvania, Wallachia, *and* Moldavia *be rent off from* Chriſtendom, *and Enſlav'd to the* Turkiſh *Empire.*

3. *When the Enemy gave ſome hopes of a Friendly Compoſing the Buſines, his Sacred* Imperial *Majeſty was defective in nothing which upon hon ſt Conditions might conduce to Peace.*

4. *When the laſt Year a Treaty was begun between his Majeſties Ambaſſadour, and* Ati Baſſa, *Plenipotentiary from the* Turk, *which afterwards was by Common Conſent perfected, and in Expectation of a Ratification, then began other more weighty Conditions to be required, and harder Terms, with a great deal of Perfidiouſneſs, were almoſt impoſed upon us: And at laſt*

having gathered a great Number of Forces together, both out of Aſia *and* Europe, *violating the Faith and Religion of all former* Treaties, *he brake into* Hungary *at the ſame Inſtant, both Proclaiming, and Waging War; (His Majeſties* Embaſſadour, *contrary to the Law of Nations, detain'd by force,) was proudly, and contumelioufly uſed.*

5. *'Tis clear, this fraudulent Enemy hath taken his opportunity in a time, when his Majeſties* Hereditary *Dominions have been exhauſted by continual Wars, and other Cauſes; as likewiſe almoſt all other* Chriſtian Princes *weakned, by Civil Diſcords amongſt themſelves.*

6. *Notwithſtanding which, his Sacred* Imperial *Majeſty, and his Dominions have omitted nothing, whereby they might ſuſtain the burthen of ſo great a War, by their own ſtrength, and hinder the progreſs of the Enemy until the Aſſiſtance from the Princes of the* Empire *could be ready.*

7. *Which neither coming in time, nor with ſo conſiderable a Force as was neceſſarily requir'd, the ſtorms ſpread further:* Newhauſel, *and other Cities of leſs Note*

were

were ſubdued by the Turks; Moravia *laid waſt by the Incurſions of the* Tartars; *many Thouſand* Chriſtians *carried away to perpetual Captivity, The Faith and Conſtancy of* Tranſylvania *wavered; and which is moſt conſiderable, the Ambitious Enemy took courage from his Succeſs; So that now he doth not onely promiſe himſelf the Kingdome of* Hungary, *but likewiſe publickly boaſts, that he will ſuddainly be Head of the* Weſtern Empire.

8. *To which purpoſe, as we are inform'd from good hands, he intends to be in the Field the next Spring, and with a greater Force then formerly, ſet upon his* Imperial *Majeſty, and the* Chriſtian Empire, *reſolving to carry away with him all that he meeteth with from fourteen Years of Age to Sixty*

9. *'Tis true indeed, the danger of this War doth more immediatly hang over his* Imperial *Majeſty, and his Dominions, but then it is not leſs a truth, that all other* Chriſtian Princes, *both in General and Particular are concern'd.*

10. *Not onely becauſe all profeſſing* Chriſtianity *are by that Bond united into*

one Body, eſpeciall againſt him who equally deteſts all, taking his firſt Riſe from the Ruines of Chriſtian *Kingdoms; particularly the* Eaſtern Empire *it ſelf, and now deſires nothing more then by propagating the* Mahumetan *Superſtition, to extinguiſh* Chriſtian *Religion*

11. *But in another reſpect it is clear, that the Event of this War doth concern All, and every One, although they regard nothing but their own ſecurity*

12. *For ſeeing it is manifeſt, the Kingdome of* Hungary, *and other his Majeſties Dominions have been for a long time the ſole Bulwark of* Chriſtendom; *and no leſſe manifeſt that, That being broke through, the reſt lies open to an Infinite Rabble of* Barbarians; Germany *being in the midſt of* Europe, *and joyning upon moſt* Chriſtian *Kingdoms; the Conſequence muſt needs be this; His Sacred Majeſty, and the ſtrength of the* Empire *being once over-thrown, (which God forbid) that Cruel Enemy will lye heavy upon them all, and be equally formidable to every one of them.*

13. *Neither is he only ſo for number of*

Soul-

Souldiers, (which all Chriſtian *Princes ſhould they Muſter their Forces together, would ſcare equall) but likewiſe for Military Diſcipline; for in ſo numerous an Army there is none, that drink Wine; are delicate in the Dyet, or in any other unneceſſaries: none that maintain* Charriots, Feuds, Women, *or any ſuch like Impediments of War: So that the* Turks *can with leſs charge maintain* Three Hundred Thouſand *in Armes, then any* Chriſtian *Prince* Fifty Thouſand.

14. *Moreover, he hath this Advantage, he never Regardeth the loſſe of his Men; the Effuſion of whoſe blood he careth not for, ſo he may gain his deſign upon thoſe he Warreth againſt; Subduing Town, and Country: the Common Souldiers themſelves, out of a ſtrange Superſtitious perſwaſion, voluntarily devoting their Lives to his Service, whilſt all* Chriſtian *Princes are in another Condition, there being no Victory ſo great, but may be purchaſed too dear by* Chriſtian *Blood.*

15. *To theſe, we may add, that at this time (to the great diſgrace of* Chriſtendome) *the* Turk *hath very nigh a perfect*

Army

Army of Chriſtian Rebells, *and* Renegadoes; *who being formerly brought up in Warrs amongſt* Chriſtian *Princes, by engaging themſelves to the* Turk, *teach them the readieſt way of Pitching Battles, Beſieging Towns, and ordering their Camp, heretofore not know by them.*

16. *In the Common cauſe this is the ſole difference; his* Imperial *Majeſty cannot venture without ſome conſiderable danger,* every wound given *him* (*as the Proverb is*) goes to the heart; *but other Princes may engage without any Conſiderable damage, in reſpect of their power and ſtrength, ſo that they ſhall not partake of his Majeſties danger, but gain to themſelves Eternal praiſe and honour.*

17. Six Hundred Years *agoe, and diverſe times ſince,* the Chriſtian *Princes undertook a* Forreign *Expedition againſt the* Turk; *onely out of a deſign to propagate the* Chriſtian Cauſe; *and the Common people Emulating their piety, Contributed thereunto voluntarily upon their own account.*

18. *Neither is it probable any* Chriſtian *Princes have ſo far degenerated from the*

the piety of their Anceſtors, as not to aſſiſt the ſame Cauſe, which is now more neceſſary, becauſe to repell, not wage a War; ſo that that confederacy cannot but be moſt acceptable to God, wherein all Chriſtian Princes *unanimouſly agree to maintain the Common Cauſe of* Chriſtendom.

19. *The Report of this Confederacy (for Fame makes all things ſound at the beſt) may not alittle Contribute towards the War, or at leaſt-wayes take from the Enemy that hope, which he hath hitherto promis'd himſelf from the diſcords of* Chriſtian Princes, *by which means he will not be ſo far Conceited, but dread that* Power *when united, which he Contemned, whilſt divided into Factions.*

20. *However things happen, his Sacred Majeſty, under the protection of Divine* Providence *is reſolv'd to venture, and Sacrifice, both to his own, and* Peoples *Fortunes in defence of Himſelf, and the* Publick *good.*

21. *But leaſt he ſhould ſeem defective in that which was his Duty, (it being a ſatisfaction in misfortune to have omitted nothing, that might prevent it) he thought fit*

to

to ſend ſome of his Chief Nobility to moſt Princes in Chriſtendom, *that as well by his Entreaty, as Example they might participate of ſo Glorious an Enterprize.*

22. *Which thing having once purpos'd, He immediately thought upon their Honourable Lordſhips the* States General, *not doubting, but that their* Prudence, *and Acquaintance with ſuch Affairs will give an anſwer that may be an Example to other* Princes, *and let them underſtand that a Common danger, is to be Engaged againſt by a Common Charge and Councell, hoping they will give ſuch Aſſiſtance as ſhall be agreeable to the greatneſs of the danger, the Dignity which they bear amongſt other* Chriſtian States; *the Publick and Private Wealth of thoſe* Provinces *they command and that Glory which hath accru'd to them both in Peace, and War: and laſtly to the True, and ſincere Friendſhip which hath alwayes been between them, and the* Roman Empire.

23. *Eſpecially when they well know there ſeldome occurrs Matter for ſo much Virtue and Praiſe, and therefore his Majeſty doth eaſily aſſure himſelf that upon their*

their own accord they would engage in ſo Holy a War, and not ſuffer the Chriſtian Cauſe *to be Over-thrown, or ſtand ſtill whilſt others reap the Glory.*

24. *One thing more muſt be obſerv'd, that the Greateſt Concern in the Affaire, Conſiſts in the* Expedition, *which as it Commends all Courteſies; ſo it is abſolutely neceſſary to this that his Majeſty may have ſufficient time to anticipate the Councel of his Enemies.*

25. *But above all things, this muſt be taken notice of* (viz.) *how much it Concerns all men that will bear part in ſo* Pious *a work, that this Year, or as ſoon as can be, the War be undertaken, that ſo the* Enemy *being fruſtrated of his deſign of overcoming* Hungary, *and Subverting the* Roman Empire, *may be willing to Embrace an honeſt* Peace, *which is a happineſs his Majeſty cannot promiſe himſelf, unleſs aſſiſted from other* Chriſtian Princes; *all being little enough, either to obtain the Victory, or continue the War.*

26. *But the War being prolonged for ſome Years, the whole Strength of the* Empire *will be conſum'd, and by Conſequence*

a greater neceſſity of requiring Forreign *Ayd, which in ſo miſerable a Condition cannot be denyed, by thoſe that regard their own ſecurity; ſo that we may ſay, how much the leſs* Chriſtian Princes *contribute this Summer to the War; ſo much the more will they be forc't to give for the Future, neither then will it conduce ſo much to their praiſe, becauſe requiſite to their preſervation.*

27. *This is all his Majeſty thought fit to Enform their Lordſhips of, though he might have added much more, but choſe rather to omit it, leaſt he ſhould ſeem to doubt their Lordſhips willingneſs to Embrace ſo Noble a* Specimen *of a pious and generous a ſpirit, as it muſt needs be to ayd a diſtreſs'd* Friend.

28. *As for the form and manner of ſending the Aſſiſtance, it is very reaſonable the whole Buſineſs ſhould be left to the prudence and diſcretion of their Lordſhips; unleſs it may be thought expedient, that their Lordſhips Commiſſioners, together with the underwritten* Envoyé Extra; *from his* Imperial Majeſty *ſhould Examine, by what meanes the Buſineſs may be beſt perform'd, for the* Publick Good, *and leaſt to their loſs and dammage.*

29. *And*

29. *And as the Conſcience of ſo Noble a Fact, is a ſufficient Reward to valiant Spirits; ſo his Majeſty, and all the* Princes *of the* Roman Empire *ſhall for ever keep in memory, the greatneſs of the favour, and do promiſe upon the Faith of* Germany, *if occaſion ſerve, they ſhall be willing to repay, what ever Obligations your Lordſhips will lay upon them.*

Imprimatur,

April 18. 1664.

Roger L' Strange.

A Brief Chronicle Of the Late TVRKISH WAR.

CONcerning the Grounds of the Late *Turkiſh* War, which by Many Men, both Learned, and Unlearned, has been long ſince foretold, ſeveral Men are of ſeveral Opinions: Some impute it to the

Action of *Ragotzi*, in the Year, 1657. in *Poland*; being undertaken without the Conſent of the *Grand Signior*: Others, to other Cauſes; but the Moſt (with my ſelf) look upon it as the heavy Judgment of Heaven drawn down upon us by our multiply'd Tranſgreſſions. But it is not My Purpoſe to deduce the Cauſes of the Warre, I ſhall only acquaint the Reader with ſome Remarquable Paſſages concerning the Proceedings of This Barbarous Enemy againſt *Hungary*, and other Countryes Bordring upon him. To recite the Actions of Prince *Ragotzi* in *Poland*, I reckon needleſs, as being already Breviated in my *Polonian Relations*.

The grounds of the Turkiſh War.

In the Year 1657. *George Ragotzi*, Prince of *Tranſylvania*, finiſhed his War in *Poland*; and with

with much ado, made his Retreat to his Principality; where he found, too late, the extream miſery which he had brought upon himſelf. For ſo it was, that the *Grand Signior*, making the worſt Conſtruction of all *Ragotzi*'s Actings in *Poland* (which Kingdome was then in Amity with the *Turk*) reſolved to puniſh This Undertaking in his *Vaſſal*, as an Affront to the State of *Turkey*. Upon the Apprehenſion of which Conſequence, Prince *Ragotzi* put himſelf into a Poſture of Defence, to the utmoſt of his Power. In 1658 he was yet at Quiet; but in 1659 the *Grand Signior* pour'd in a Numerous Army of *Turks* and *Tartars* into *Tranſylvania*; who practis'd all the Inſolencies and Outrages of Burning, Killing, Raviſhing, (and the like) imaginable. This Horrid

The *Turk* falls upon *Ragotzi*.

Invaſion of the *Infidels* was valiantly oppos'd by *Ragotzi*'s Forces, Skirmiſhing with them at ſeverall times very ſucceſſefully, and ſo long as *He* liv'd, his Forts were not Attempted. Soon after; the *Grand Signior* (no longer brooking this Audacity in his *Vaſſal*) diſpatch'd an Embaſſadour to the *Emperour* at *Vienna*, with Rich Preſents; Deſiring his *Imperial* Majeſty not to concern himſelf in Prince *Ragotzi*'s Affairs, the *Turkiſh* Emperour being reſolv'd to proſecute the ſaid *Ragotzi* to the higheſt point of Extremity.

In 1660. the *Turk* loſt no time; but ſent a greater Power then before, into *Tranſylvania*. In the mean while, Prince *Ragotzi* marched with a Conſiderable Force before *Hermanſtad*, and it came to a Bloody Encounter, wherein *Ragotzi*

gotzi deported himſelf valiantly killing 17 men with his own hand; and ſo the *Infidels* for That Bout were forced to quit the Field, and leave the Victory to the *Tranſylvanias*, and 6. or 7000 *Turks* and *Tartars* upon the place. *Ragotzi* in the Perſuit received 5 wounds, and 5 dayes after This Fight (*June* the *6th*) he was brought to *Great-Waradin*, where he departed this Life.

The *Turk* worſted by *Ragotzi*.

Who dyes of his wounds.

The fall of this Prince ballanc'd the Advantage of the Victory, and exceedingly Animated the *Turks*, who preſſing more and more eagerly upon the *Tranſylvanians*, drove them every where to their ſtrong Holds: Whereupon General *Souches* by Order from *Vienna*, drew toward *Tranſylvania*, to make it good againſt the *Turks*; and forthwith march'd thither with a

considerable Body, and possess'd himself of several Holds.

Great *Waradin* Besieged.

July the 14 of the same year, the *Turk* with 100000 Men laid close Siege to *Great-Waradin*, which was stoutly defended by one *Marcus Claudius*, a *Scotchman*, the Governour of the Town. During the Siege, the *Turk* sent abroad strong Parties to subdue smaller Towns, forcing the People unto severall works, as the building of Bridges, and the Like, putting them to the Sword at last for their Reward: At one time killing 150 *Christians*, and at another, Loading 20 Wagons with *Christians* Heads which they carried away.

The Governour killed, and the Place yielded up.

On the 6 of *August*, that brave Souldier and Governour, *Marcus Claudius* was slain by a shot, & (the Besieged being left without any hope of Relief) This strong Place was

was ſurrendred unto the *Turk* upon Accord; being a paſſage into *Tranſylvania*, *Hungary*, and *Poland*.

After the death of *Ragotzi*, there ſtarted up One *Barkay*, a Creature of the *Turks*, making himſelf Prince of *Tranſylvania*, whom the *Turk* protected and ſupplyed with Forces, whereby he undertook to reduce ſeveral Places, ſiding in pretence with General *Souches* (who wel underſtood this violence of the *Turks*, to be a deſign not only upon *Tranſylvania*, but alſo upon the *Empire* it ſelf) and making large Profeſſions under hand, that whatſoever he got by the *Turkiſh* Ayd, was meant for the good of the *Emperour*, to whom he ſaid that he Intended a Juſt and an Honourable Reſtitution, reſerving only *Waradin* to remain under the Power of the Prince of *Tranſylvania*,

Barkay uſurps upon *Tranſylvania*.

nia; but the matter prov'd otherwiſe in the end.

Toward the Cloſe of this Year, a *Blazing Star* appear'd with the Tayle toward *Dalmatia*, and the *Head* toward *Tranſylvania*, which prov'd but a forerunner of the enſuing Calamityes.

Soon after This, the *Laboſzſh* Peaſants Rebell'd againſt the *Chriſtians* in *Tranſylvania*, whom they partly put to the ſword, ſome they took Priſoners, and others they ſold to the *Turk*, The Right ſucceſſour of *Ragotzi*, was *Kemini Janos*, (by many *Tranſylvanians*, receiv'd and entertain'd for ſuch) who was bitterly perſecuted by *Barkay* and the *Turks*.

Kemini Janos oppoſes *Barkay*.

Anno 1661 He fought them at *Thaſſabat*, and made a great ſlaughter: But at Laſt, oppreſſed with Numbers, he left *Tranſylvania*,

nia, and retreated to *Tokay*. And now it appear'd that the *Turks* buſineſs was not to ſtop there, but to fall alſo upon *Hungary*. Whereupon his *Imperial* Majeſty granted Commiſſions for the raiſing of an Army, which was diſpatch'd, part of it into *Hungary*, and part into *Tranſylvania*. In the *Interim*, Count *Nicholas Serini* began to look to himſelf, and rais'd a ſtrong Fort on the Wall over againſt *Caniſia*, Naming it *Serinſwar*: getting together a ſtrong Body of *Croats*, and other Nations, that lay heavy upon the Quarters thereabout: which the *Turks* ſtomach'd not a little, however they carried it fair at preſent, and for a while they talk'd of nothing but Peace, but at laſt they brake out into high expreſſions, that they would have *Serinſwar* demoliſh'd, Count *Serini* puniſh'd, and

The Building of *Serinſwar*.

The Pretence of the Quarrel.

and *Tranſylvania* ſubjected to the Power of the *Turk* by way of Reparation. None of which followed; but the *Chriſtians* lookt upon it as every mans Intereſt to do his Beſt to defend himſelf againſt the Ambition, and Outrages of This Common Enemy; and there being nothing now to be expected but a great *Turkiſh* War, which was already begun by Parties; the *Chriſtians* entred upon the Borders of *Turky*, drawing toward *Stul-Weiſſenburg*, and *Offen*: and they ſubdued *Zamock*, *Warda*, *Erzy*, and *Hirt*: all theſe being inconſiderable Houſes, and Caſtles, which with their Defenders were blown up, and fired.

The *Chriſtians* enter upon *Turky*.

While this was doing, the *Turks* gathered together a Mighty Army Conſiſting of *Aſiatick*, *African*, and *Europæan* People; and from this

The *Turks* Preparations.

Acheron

Acheron iſſued thoſe Devils in the ſhape of men, that have ſince tormented *Chriſtendom.* To this numerous Army, they had likewiſe provided an incredible proportion of Victuals, Ammunition, and Artillery. Nevertheleſs, ſeveral Treaties were ſet a foot, which the *Turk* ſo long inſiſted upon, till he had gained his End, and drawn a formidable Power into the Field, to break in upon the *Chriſtians*, who laboured as much as in them lay, to preſerve the Peace; but who can live longer at Peace, then his Neighbour will give him leave?

The Army of the *Chriſtians* in *Hungary* Conſiſted of 40000 *German* Souldiers, who had the *Turks* for their *Open*, and the *Hungarians* for their *Private* Enemies (the animoſity being ſo great, that many times it came to Blows betwixt the

Germans

Germans and the *Hungarians.*) Theſe Troups finding themſelves under many Inconveniences, partly from the *Hungarians*, who denyed Victuals to the *German* Army, and partly from diſeaſes ariſing from the diſagreement of the Climate, were much weakned, and diminiſhed. *Hungary* is queſtionleſs a very brave Country, and abounds in Wine, and certain Fruits, which taken to Exceſſe, breed dangerous Surfeits. The *Hungarians* in their deportment are generally Grave, and Modeſt, but being Affronted by the *Germans*, and others of a different Religion, they are prone to revenge, and hard to be Reconciled.

Toward the Month of *October*, the *Dutch* Army was exceedingly peſter'd with Surfeits, ſo that betwixt thoſe that dyed, Many that lay ſick, and others that were carried

ed out of the Country, it fell to a low Ebbe: and moreover, being then as far as *Clauſenburg*, or thereabouts, they were put to ſome diſtreſs for Victuals and Forage: the Enemy encreaſing daily more and more againſt them, (for in thoſe Parts the *Turkiſh* Power was ſtrongeſt) About this time, the Upſtart Prince *Barkay* fell into diſgrace, and the *Turk* preferred one *Abaſti* to that dignity in his ſtead. Againſt *Him*, *Kemini Janos* bore up, Oppoſing him, and his Promoters in the Head of 8000 men, and fortune ſo far befriended him in the firſt Engagement, as to deliver his great Enemy *Barkay* into his hands, whoſe Head he cauſed to be ſtruck off, and then for a while the people flocked in to him, and Augmented his Army; But at laſt, he met with a Lions Fortune, when being ſurrounded

Barkay in diſgrace, *Abaſti* preferr'd.

Kemini Janos makes head.

Barkay taken and Beheaded.

rounded on all ſides, and ſtriving to clear his paſſage, he ſeemed only carefull how he might fall with Honour: for his Army through many Skirmiſhes, Diſeaſes, and great Scarcity of Proviſion, was melted away, and hope of Succour there was none left; the *German* Army by the like Accidents being weakned and put to a Retreat. Upon theſe Terms it was, that he committed himſelf to places of more ſecurity, and in *Zathmar*, He with Others, expected the Iſſue of the Treaty. But the *Turks*, (as has been ſaid already) making uſe of a Treaty only for their own Advantage, put themſelves into a ſtronger Poſture: In the mean time diſcharging their Choler with great indignation, one while againſt the Valiant *Venetians* (that have held them tack ſo long in *Candia*) by

and

and by againſt the divided *Polonians*; and now and then againſt the half-Conquered *Tranſylvanians*; but not a word all this while, nor ſo much as a look of diſpleaſure againſt *Hungary*. This *Fox-play* of the Treaty laſted till the Year 1663, and then the Fury of theſe *Infidels* brake out, not only upon *Tranſylvania*, and *Hungaria*; but upon the *Emperours* Hereditary Countries alſo; yea, and upon the *Roman Empire* it ſelf.

The Warre breaks out in 1663.

This ſhall ſerve for an Introduction to the following *Narrative*. What further occurr'd betwixt theſe two Parties, is expos'd and publiſh'd at large, both at *Franckfort*, and elſewhere: ſo that I ſhall only take notice of ſuch Paſſages as happen'd ſince *July* 1663. concerning the *Turks* Proceedings in *Hungary*, and upon the Borders, and what

what Oppoſition thoſe *Infidels* have met with from the *Chriſtians*.

The *Grand Vizier* comes with 100000 men to *Oſſen*.

UPon *July* the 17, 1663. the *Grand Vizier* came in great Pomp and Magnificence to *Offen*, encamping himſelf in the *Peſterfield*, being 4. *German* miles in Compaſs. His Army was upward of a hundred thouſand men, above one hundred great Guns, and of Wagons, & Beaſts, a number not to be believed. His firſt work was to lay two *Ship-Bridges* over the *Danube*; the one near to *Gran*, and the other not far from *Parkam*. His Forces being quarter'd about thoſe parts in Prodigious Multitudes, it was as yet doubtfull, whether he would fall upon *Newhauſel*, or *Raab*; having his eye indifferently upon both, and lying ſtill for a good while without Action. But this Blood-Thirſty

Thirſty brute had ſhew'd himſelf much ſooner, if a continual fall of Rain, and the Overflow of the *Danube* had not hindred him: However at length, he paſs'd ſome thouſands of his Army over the Bridge near *Parkam* toward the ſide of *Newhauſel*; when immediately a Report was ſpread by ſome of the Peſants that were turn'd to the *Turk*, that the River had torn their *Ship-Bridges*, and that thoſe 4000 *Turks* that had paſſed over, were now Cut off from the Main-Body.

The *Turks* paſſe the River toward *Newhauſel*.

This Rumour it was, that inveigled the Governour of *Newhauſel* (Count *Forgats*) into a Couragious but an unhappy Reſolution, which was, to fall upon thoſe 4000 *Turks*, upon the ſuppoſition, that the Miſcarriage of the Bridge had cut off their Retreat. It is very true, that he was earneſtly diſſuaded

from that Attempt, and told, that the Body was greater then he imagined, but ſtill perſiſting in his Reſolve to fight them, upon the 28*th* of *July*, with his *Hungarians*, *Huſſars* and *Heydukes*, and 11 Troups of *Germans*, and 500 Muſquetters (in all 6000 ſtrong) he marched up to them, and finding the Enemy four times more then he expected, became ſenſible of the Abuſe, although alaſs! too late: for the *Infidels* having gotten certain Intelligence of the *Chriſtians* deſign, and of their coming, cauſed the Bridges preſently to be Repayred, which they had purpoſely diſordered, and marching over with a ſtrong Power ſurrounded them. The *Hungarians*, and *Huſſars*, that were appointed to ſtand, for a Reſerve, ſeeing the Enemy come on ſo ſtrong, betook themſelves to flight; but

but the *Germans*, and *Heyducks* that gave the Onſet behaved themſelvs ſtoutly, and ſold a Dear Victory to the *Turks*. At laſt by Multitudes they were overcome, and thoſe that could not get away, were miſerably Cut, and Mangled, *Forgats*, and ſome few others eſcaped to *Newhauſel*. This Combat laſted 3 hours, and about 3000 of the *Germans*, and *Heyducks* were put to the Sword. Count *gats* def ed.

After this Victory, the *Turks* being therewith encouraged, and the *Chriſtians* not a little dejected, the Enemy made ready to lay a formal Siege unto *Newhauſel*, with what Succeſs will be ſeen in this enſuing Relation. The T lay Sie *Newha*

A Narrative of the Moſt Remarquable Occurrences at the Siege of Newhauſel.

ON the 15*th* of *Auguſt*, a Trouper of the *Walteriſh* Regiment, who in an Encounter had been taken Priſoner hard by *Parkam*, came to *Newhauſel*, and Affirmed that the *Grand Vizier*, in his Preſence, cauſed all the Priſoners to be put to the Sword, whereupon 40 of the Turkiſh Priſoners in *Newhauſel* were beheaded in requital.

On the 16*th*. dito, the Enemy marqu'd out the Forme of their Campe before *Newhauſel*, openly.

On the 17*th*, *Newhauſel* play'd ſome Guns into the *Turks* Campe, that

that did Execution among them. Toward the Evening, the *Grand Vizier* ſummon'd the Town, giving them three dayes to conſider of a Surrender; but being Anſwered Negatively, the Enemy began to play upon the Fort.

On the 18*th.* the Turk, with a great Shout, and a Peal of Cannon, Approach'd the *Vienna Gate* Poſted themſelves there, and preſently fell to digging, Notwithſtanding the continual ſhot made upon them; and over againſt *Forgats* Bulwork, they raiſed a Battery from beneath.

On the 19*th.* the *Turks* play'd their great Guns, and continued till the 23, making every day at leaſt 350. great Shot againſt the Wall, the Balls weighing 65, 48, 35, and 22. pound.

On the 21*th.* the Beſieged made a Sally, putting ſome of the *Turks*

to the Sword, and took one Enſign from them, whereupon the *Turks* in their Poſt at the *Vienna-Gate*, poſſeſs'd themſelves of a *Roundel*, in which Action, many were ſlain on both ſides.

On the 25*th.* the *Turks* began to Batter the *Vienna-Gate.*

On the 27*th.* there came one *Turk* into the Mote, who was taken Priſoner, and confeſs'd that he was ſent to Scout, for which he was immediately knock'd on the head.

On the 29*th.* the *Turkiſh* Horſe retired from the Fort, and drew near unto the *Iſland Schutt*, at which time they fir'd twelve Guns.

On the 31*th.* the Enemy Attempted the *Palliſado's*, and began alſo to fill up the Mote; and on this day, Lievetenant Colonel *Mortiniſa Lamberg* received a Shot, of which he dyed the day following.

September

September the Firſt, at night the Beſieged, vowed to ſtand to it with their Officers to the laſt drop of their Blood.

On the 2*d dito*, a great Number of *Janiſaries* came into the Mote, againſt whom many ſhot were made, at which time it was ſuppoſed that the Enemy would give an Aſſault.

On the 3*d*, two Corporals were condemned to dye for deſerting their Poſt.

On the 5*th* 140 Auxiliaries came in from *Comorra*, and Lievetenant Colonel *Hagen*, was touched lightly with a ball of two pound weight, and upon the ſame day the *Turks* forced out of the Ground ſome of the Palliſado's hard by the Fort, at which work, many of them were ſlain.

On the 6*th*, the *Turks* Approach-

ed in digging, to the middle of the *Town-Mote.*

On the *7th* it rained, ſo that they could not work.

On the *9th*, Nine of the Defendents were killed by ſhot, and four of the *Turks* were ſlain by one *Chriſtian.*

On the *10th*, an Officer was Condemned to dye for leaving his Poſt, and giving way to the Enemy.

On the *11th*, the *Turks* brake down the *Vienna-Gate* Bridge, which was repaired, and drawn up the next night; Many ſhot were this day made, and great Execution done upon the Enemy.

On the *13th* they played ſtrongly with their great Guns, both upon the Wall, and into the City, but without much Harm.

On the *15th* the *Turks* made a ſhot juſt into the mouth of a great Gun

Gun in *Newhauſel*, which made the Gun fly, and killed one man hard by it. In the Afternoon, 5 of the *Turks* that intended to paſſe the Mote, gave an Alarme, at which time the Lievetenant Colonel of the *Walteriſh* Regiment was killed with a Shot.

On the 17*th*, the Marquis of *Grana* was hurt with a Bullet below the knee; but the Grand *Captain* was wounded in the Head, whereof he dyed; alſo between eleven and twelve of the Clock, the Enemy made an Aſſault in two places, which laſted till two, with great loſſe on both ſides. At the Evening, the Beſieged flung lighted *Pitch-Barrels* among the Enemy, which drove them out of *Frederick Sconce*; but at the going out of the Lights, the *Turks* preſſed in again with two foot Companyes.

On

On the 18*th*, the *Turks* were working of a Mine, but the Beſieged in their Counter-mining drove them back; However by this means, they made a Breach in the wall ſufficient for a Paſſage; at which time, the Beſieged ſtood but one pace from the Enemy, whom they forc'd to retreat with kindled Pitch-Barrells.

On the 20*th*, the *Turks* climb'd over the *Palliſado's* and began to undermine *Forgats-Sconce*: and about four in the after-noon they Attaqued *Frederick-Scone*, and planted ſeventeen of their Enſignes upon it; but were beaten off ſucceſsfully, they likewiſe made an Aſſault upon *Forgats-Sconce* to their great loſſe.

On the 21*th*, they came on by night in great ſilence, and made another Aſſault; at which time an Eminent

Eminent *Baſſa* was ſlain, and two Captains of the Beſieged; and on both ſides many Souldiers loſt.

On the 22*th*, they made another furious Aſſault, but they were repulſed with loſſe, and kept off with flinging of kindled *Pitch-Barrels* among them: yet they came on again, but to no purpoſe. At this Bout, the Beſieged loſt above forty men, amongſt whom were two Lievetenant Colonells, one whereof was a *Spaniard*, the other was *Hagen*: On this day, Marquis *Pio* was wounded in his Head with an Arrow, and in his Neck he received another wound, Marquis *de Grana* was wounded alſo on the Head.

On the 23*th*, the Enemy Battered ſo furiouſly, that *Frederick*, and *Serin-Sconces* were beaten to the Ground, and a Breach made Large enough

enough for three Horſe-men to have paſſed a Breſt. This whole night they ſhot, without Intermiſſion, and with Incredible Labour and Delving, they raiſed a Mount of Earth ſo high, that from thence, they could Command the Town, and beat the Beſieged from the Walls.

Whereupon the *Hungarians* whiſpered one another, to *Surrender*, (out of a fear to diſpute it any longer) which moved the *Germans* likewiſe to ſpeak of an *Accord*, to *Marquis Pio*, who telling them that the Enemy kept no *Accord*; one of the Souldiers replyed, that *he did*; and thereupon, the *Marquis* ran him through, and kill'd him: However, preſently after, they ſent to the *Grand Vizier*, demanding Honorable Conditions, whoſe Anſwer was, that they ſhould ſet down

down their own Terms, leaving only their *Great Guns* in the *Fort.*

On the 25*th*, the *Turks* were admitted to the *Gran-Gate.*

On the 26*th*, they ſtay'd there till twelve at Noon, and then the *Chriſtians* marched out, with 2422 ſound, and Armed men; many ſick *Germans*, four Piece of Ordnance with Baggage, for which the *Turks* allowed Horſes, and Waggons, and Conducted the Garriſon to *Comorra.* The *Tartars*, and ſome of the *Turks* fell to plundering of ſeveral Houſes in *Newhauſel*, and ſome of the Waggons of thoſe that marched out; but a *Baſſa* ſtaid their hands, and kept them in order by force. At this Surrender, the Enemy got ſeventy piece of Ordnance; great ſtore of Armes, Powder, Wine, Meal, and Corn; Many of the *Hungarians* tarrying in *Newhauſel* with the *Turks.*

This

THis Siege drew in many of the *Tartars*, *Moldavians*, and *Wallachians*, taking their March through *Tranſylvania* (where they began their Horrid Cruelty upon the *Chriſtians*) toward the Camp before *Newhauſel*. From Thence, *September*, the 3*d*. (being encreaſed to the Number of 20. or 30000 by the Addition of many *Turks*) they ſought to make their way over the *Waegh*, which at laſt, they carried by force, putting thoſe *Chriſtians* to the Sword that guarded the Paſſe, and ſo Croſſing the Mountains, they Entred into *Moravia*, to *Ungriſhbrod*, *Holliſhau*, and the parts about *Olmitz*, which Towns, together with a great number of the Neighbouring Villages, they burnt to the Ground.

The *Infidels* paſſe the *Waegh*, and break into *Moravia*.

Many

Many Chriſtians *they put to the Sword; Women, and Maids, theſe Bruits Raviſhed: the ſtrong men they tyed in Couples, and drove them along. Little Children they put into Sacks like* Geeſe; *ſome they cut in two, and others they daſh'd againſt the Stones.* The *Turks* Barbarous Cruelties.

Let the Sun Bluſh, and the Rocks Weep at ſuch Cruelty, and let the Earth open her Mouth and ſwallow up theſe Execrable Murderers! The Number of the Slain, and Captiv'd *Chriſtians*, is reckoned to be above ten Thouſand. Theſe *Barbarians*, although Strangers to the Paſſes, and wayes of theſe Parts, wanted yet no Guides: but furniſh'd themſelves with Leaders from among the *Boores* of the Country, whom they admitted likewiſe to their ſhares of the Booty: and in particular, they made

made uſe of the Treacherous Peaſants of *Werbonitz*, little *VVerbte*, and *Rutzelau*, to Conduct them over the Mountains: Whither the People about *Straſwitz* fled for Sanctuary; but were fetch'd from thence with 120 Wagons, and carried into Captivity. The Count of *Opperſdorff*, Upper Governour of *Brunner Crayſes* Eſcap'd narrowly to *Brin*, ſo ſodain, and unexpected was this Invaſion.

The Enemy paſs'd the *Mark*.

On *september*, 5*th*. The Enemy paſs'd the River *Mark*, and diſpers'd themſelves without Oppoſition; but the ſtrong Towns they declined, being ill Arm'd, and better fitted for a Pillage than a Combat. Upon This day they took the Prince of *Dietrichſtin*'s Secretary, together with his Lady, One Child, and his Wives Siſter, One *Canonico*, and others, as they were upon

upon their flight from *Nicolasburg* to *Bohaun.* (Situate among the Mountains) Theſe being overtaken, the *Canonico,* with his Servant were put to the Sword; the Secretary made a ſtrange Eſcape through a water; But the Lady, her Child, and her Siſter, they kept in their hands, with whom they danc'd at Night after their Barbarous rude manner at *Popitz*; till at laſt (according to the Report of Eye-Witneſſes) Sated with *Luſt*, and *Moravian Wine*, they layed themſelves to ſleep; in ſuch ſecurity, as plainly ſignified the Intelligence they had, that there were none near to revenge the Fact. While they ſlept, the *Siſter* made her eſcape; but the Lady her ſelf, with quieting her Child, waked the Dancers, who preſently daſh'd out the Childes Brains

againſt the Wall. My Hand trembles at the writing of it! Oh! How many *Chriſtians* are there that make this Horrid ſtory their Sport, as if it were but a Fiction: as if the thing could not be done at all, becauſe they were not at the doing of it. But I proceed,

At *Auſpitz* there came Galloping ſix Troupers, habited after the *German* Faſhion; and in broken Language, called for a Dinner in an Inn, and Provender for their Horſes, telling the People they would pay for it. Being demanded, whence they came? They Anſwered, that they were purſued upon the way; To which the *Inn-keeper* replyed, (as one well pleaſed with the Accompt) that if the Maſters of the Town knew it, that were then met at the *Councel-Houſe*, they would bid him welcome

come for his News. But before the tydings could be carryed thither, there followed into the Town a great Body of *Tartars* after theſe ſcouting Troupers, who put Thoſe that were then Aſſembled in Councel, to the Sword, with many others; plunder'd the Town, and afterward burnt it to the Ground; but the Youths, and Children were moſt of them carried away for Slaves. Some of theſe Treacherous Scouts were afterward brought Priſoners to *Olmitz*, and ſuffer'd Condigne Puniſhment.

Auſpitz plunder'd and burnt

For Ten dayes This Havock laſted in *Moravia*, and then they paſs'd over the *Marck-ſtream* into *Auſtria* (at which time, the Country People with their beſt moveables were fled to *Vienna*.) At length, having laden themſelves

with all manner of Booty, they return'd to the Camp at *Newhauſel*, where they expoſed the Men, and Beaſts, which they had taken up in ſeveral Places, to Common ſale in the Market: While theſe things were doing, the *Turks* buſied themſelves againſt the Fort *Serinſwar*, and by way of *Stratagem*, attempted *Clauſenburg* in *Tranſylvania*; but at both Places, they were repuls'd, with loſſe and ſhame. At which time Count *Serini*, with a Conſiderable Body of *Croatians*, and other Neighbouring People; made a ſudden Incurſion into *Turky*, to the great dammage of the *Infidels*. The Garriſon of *Comorra* made diverſe Sallyes upon the Enemies Camp before *Newhauſel*, and ſpoil'd their Forage, which put the *Turks* upon a Neceſſity of fetching it at a great diſtance:

Count Serini breaks in the *Turks* Quarters.

diſtance: which they might well do, for they had with them 26000 Camels; beſides Horſes, Buffles, Mules, *&c.* not to be numbred.

General *Spork* made diverſe Attempts in Parties, upon the Enemy, but moſt commonly they were too ſtrong for him, which coſt him many a brave Souldier. General *Souches* likewiſe, did all that was poſſible to way-lay the Enemy, and defend the Paſſages: Principally, Thoſe that led into *Moravia*; but the *Infidels* marching alwayes in greater Numbers, then was reported, were too hard for him alſo.

The *Hungarians* were often deſired to put themſelves into a Body againſt This *Common Enemy*; but it ſeems they had no mind to it, till at laſt, after great Importunity, Count *Nicholas Serini* undertook the *Generalſhip*; and was by Prince

Count *Nicholas Serini* made Generall.

Gonzaga preſented *General* upon *September* 13. at the Head of the Army near *Presburg*. At which time, he drew together his *Croats*, and there joyning with the *German* Forces, under the Command of *Montecuculi*, they put themſelves in a Poſture againſt the *Turks*, but too late; For the Enemy before they were ready, was Maſter of *Newhauſel*. Some *Auxiliary* Forces were drawn up alſo from the *Empire*, and took up their Quarters at *Crembs*, for Reſt, and Refreſhment.

While the *Grand Vizier* was repairing *Newhauſel*, (where the Groſſe of his Army continued for ſometime) the *Tartars* were ordered upon Excurſions into *Moravia*, and forcing through the Paſſages at *Selin* and *Roſingkau*; they deſtroy'd the People thereabouts, and came to *Wizettin*, in the way to *Sileſia*.

Second Excurſion into *Moravia*.

leſia. *Wzettin* they burnt down, and *Globau*, and other Places adjacent; Partly Killing, and partly carrying People away into Captivity. Both Invaſions were Barbarous and Bloudy; but having ſtaid ſome few dayes there, they went their way. Their Aim was likewiſe to have broken through into *Sileſia*, by the Paſſe *Jablunca*; but the *Sileſians* kept themſelves upon too good a Guard for that Bout, and have never been troubled with them ſince.

In all This Action the *Grand Vizier* has play'd both the *Fox*, and the *Lion*, mingling *Fair words*, and *Threatnings*; and Publiſhing ſtill before the Blow, ſuch promiſes of *Liberty*, and *Immunity* to all that would range themſelves under his protection, as he well

knew moſt likely to work upon the People, he had to deal with. It is true, that theſe Overtures of Clemency, from ſo barbarous an Enemy, were look'd upon by the wiſer ſort, rather as a trick of *State*, then *Good-faith*; yet with the Generality, This way of dealing took effect.

The *Turks* eye upon *Fresburg*.

The Place moſt in the *Turks* eye was *Fresburg*; being the Chief City of the *Nether Hungary* : (wherein is laid up the *Hungarian* Crown) A Place, conſiderable both for the *Goodlineſſe* of the Town, and for the *Scituation* of it; to which advantage the *Turk* was no Stranger, as appears by the frequent *Alarms*, he gave to that City, the gaining whereof, would have opened him away to *Vienna*, on the One ſide, and to *Raab*, *Comorra*, and *Newhauſel*, on the Other : The *Danube* paſſing

ſing by, in Two Branches, to the Iſland *Schut*, at the end whereof ſtands the Fort *Comorra*; and *Raab* not far off. Nor was it unknown to *Count Strozzi*, (the Governour of *Presburg*) how much the ſafety of the *Whole*, Depended upon the Security of This *Part*, which moved him to make timely proviſion, for the Defence thereof. But the neighbouring Places, that lay open, as *St. George*, *Poſing*, *Modern*, *&c.* choſe rather to ſubmit, then expoſe themſelves to the extremities of Fire and Sword, by an unprofitable Oppoſition. *Neutra* indeed (a Place not far from *Newhauſel*, nor leſs defenſible) might have reſiſted, but did not, and upon the Rendition, the Garriſon, according to agreement, was conducted to *Presburg*. *Tyrnaw*, and other Towns yielded alſo. *Neutra* Rendred.

The

The Enemy Attempts *Schinta*, and is beaten off.

The Enemies next Attempt was upon *Schinta*, wherein was lodg'd a fair Artillery, but the Governour deported himſelf valiantly, and beat them off. By this time, *October* was half over, and the ſeaſon, call'd the *Turk* to his *Winter-Quarters*: who finding his time loſt upon *Schinta*, drew off to *Newhauſel*; which place is now repaired, and ſtrongly Garriſon'd, the River *Neutra* being brought round about it. From Thence, the *Turk* took his March, with a Conſiderable Body, to the *Ship-Bridge* at *Gran*, and cauſed ſome of his great Guns to be paſs'd over there, as if his purpoſe had been to Winter in his own Territories. Thoſe of *Newhauſel* laboured hard to get into the *Schut*, and ſettle themſelves, betwixt the Two Forts of *Raab*, and *Comorra*: whereupon *Montecuculi* and

The Iſland *Schut* Attempted.

and *Serini* joyn'd their Forces to oppoſe them.

And now the fortune of the War ſeem'd a little to flatter the *Chriſtians*; *Nicholas Serini* on the 17. of *Oct.* defeating a Party of 300 *Turks*, and his Brother *Peter*, near the ſame time falling upon a Body of about 7000 of them near *Carlſtat*, on the Frontiers of *Stiria:* where they deſigned an Inrode upon the *Chriſtians*; but *Count Serini*, and *Count Ausburg*, from an *Ambuſcade*, brake in among them, ſlew 1000, and took 100 Priſoners; among which were diverſe Perſons of Note, and the ſon of a great *Baſſa*: The reſt diſperſt themſelves; and the Victorious in this Adventure got great Booty.

Two defeats given to the Enemy by the Two *Serini's*.

The *Serinies* have ſhew'd themſelves, in This their deportment, the true Heirs of the Honour, and Valour

Valour of that Noble Family; and they bring to mind a memorable Action, which was performed by their Grandfather, *Nicholas Serini* in the year 1566, *To his Eternal Glory.*

Sigeth taken by *Solyman* in 1566. and the Honourable Death of Count *Nicholas Sereni.*

ON *the* 6th. *of* Auguſt 1566, Solyman *the* Magnificent *layd Siege to the Fort* Sigeth, *wherein this great Captain*, Nicholas Serini *was Governour; who made many bold Sallyes upon the Enemy, took many Priſoners, and at one time cauſed* 300 Turks *to be beheaded; which ſo far enraged* Solyman, *that he plyed his Batteries, and Attempts, with greater fury then before.* Serini *perceiving the* New Town *to be upon the point of being entred, cauſed it to be ſet on fire, and retreated into the* Old.

A while after, the Turks *aſſaulted the*

the Old-Town, *but were ſo bravely received, that in One ſtorm they loſt* 2000 *men. However they attempted it again, and carried it; whereupon,* Serini *was forced to retire into the* Caſtle, *againſt which the Enemy planted a Battery, and gave One furious Attaque; but were beaten off with great loſs.*

While this paſs'd, Solyman *died of a Bloody-Flux,* (Sept. 4.) *but* Mahomet Baſſa *labouring as much as poſſible to keep his death conceal'd from the* Turks, *cauſed the Corps* (*Embalmed, and Glorioufly Cloathed*) *to be expos'd in a dark place to the People, as ſitting on his Throne, and the* Baſſa *himſelf, with all his uſual Ceremonies, and Reverence, feigning ſome ſingular matter of privacy, and buſineſs with him. At length, the* Baſſa *went out of the Tent, wiping his eyes as if he had been crying; which gave*

the

the Officers occaſion to enquire, why he wept? To whom he replyed, that It grieved his heart to think how many brave Souldiers would be ſuddenly put to the Sword: *for (ſayes he)* Solyman *has made a* deep *and* deſperate Oath, *that if this* Place *be not taken in two days, every Colonel that bears any Charge in the Attempt, ſhall certainly be put to death. Hereupon, the* Janizaryes *fell into a direct Rage, and gave a furious Aſſault; but were repulſed with exceeding loſſe: they had however ſet fire to the* Caſtle, *and now the* Noble *Defender of it, ſeeing his fate before his eyes, call'd the ſmall remainder of his men about him, and exhorted them to ſtand by him, and reſolve to dye with him. Whereupon, he Clothed himſelf in a* Violet-Coloured Velvet Suit, *took the* Key *of the* Caſtle, *and ſome Gold in his* Pocket; *caus'd*

caus'd the Gates to be open'd, and the great Guns to be drawn thither, and diſcharged among the Enemy: and in a Cloud of ſmoake, iſſued forth with his Men, among the Turks, *and fought till he was ſhot in the head. This was the end of the Valiant* Serini. *It was reckoned that* 20000 Turks *were ſlain before this Fort. No ſooner was* Serini *ſlain, but the* Infidels *thronging about the Corps, cut off his head, and ſet it on a Pole for one day, after which, they ſent it with a Scoffe to* Maximilian *the Emperour.* Now to return to the Story.

IN *October*, the *Count* of *Hollach*, being choſen General of the *Imperiall Auxiliaryes*, came to *Vienna*, his Forces (amounting to 6 or 7000 men) being Enquarter'd betwixt

The Count of *Hollach* General of the *Imperial* Auxiliaries.

That,

Thal and *Crembs*; The Emperours Army, lying at that time near *Presburg*, to recruit, being much weakned by many Inconveniencies. The whole Army,(with the *Hungarians*, *Croatians*, and *Auxiliaryes*,was computed to be 40000 ſtrong; but the ſeveral heads, of ſo many Nations, who at this time were almoſt all in *Vienna*, could not (it ſeems) agree ſo well together, as not to need his *Imperial* Majeſtie's ſingular Care, and Circumſpection, to keep them from ſtarting into *Partyes* and *Paſſions*. There was an Intent to joyn 7 or 8000 men that were raiſed in *Sileſia* to This Body; but the *Sileſian* Forces would neither march out of their native Country, nor obey any Forreign Command; ſo that They ſtayd at home to defend their *Borders*, and eſpecially, the Paſſage by *Jablunka*. While

While the *Chriſtians* were laying their heads, and their Forces together, to put themſelves into a Poſture, the Enemy brake up with his main Body before *Newhauſel*, and about the end of *October*, took his March toward *Gran*, and *Offen*. The *Tartars* alſo with their Prey marched toward *Tartary*, carrying along with them their Chiefeſt Captives in Coaches, and Wagons, driving their ordinary Priſoners along with Whips, naked; and their hair flying about their eyes, like ſo many Beaſts. In *Upper-Hungary*, they met with ſome oppoſition, at which time many of the Captives were forced out of their hands, and about 2000 of theſe *Tartars* put to the Sword. Count *Nicholas Serini's* Deſign, was to fall upon them, at their paſſing over the *Ship-Bridge*, and followed them cloſe,

The *Turk* breaks up from before *Newhauſel*.

ſometime in the *Rear*, otherwhile on the *Flanck*, ſtill obſerving their motion till he found his opportunity to attaque them.

Serini falls upon their Rear.

Upon the laſt day of *October*, he ſet upon the *Rear*, and took from them 5 Wagons full of Captives, that they had gotten in *Moravia*; 200 Oxen, and 40 Wagons with Proviſion. In this Action, he did not only releaſe the Captives, but defeated alſo their Drivers, which were about 600 *Janizaries*. They fought ſtoutly for 2 hours from behind their Wagons, ſo that Count *Serini* with his *Huſſars*, were forced to quit their Horſes, and fight them on foot: which they did with excellent conduct, and ſucceſſe, giving Quarter onely to Two Perſons of Note, whoſe lives were at their mercy.

This *Campagnia* ſeem'd now to be

be at an end, and Count *Serini*, having in appearance little to do further with the Enemy, let his men march homeward: (wanting Fodder for their Horſes) the Enemy in the mean while ſteering their Courſe toward *Gran*, *Offen*, and *Weiſſenburg*, as to their *Winter-Quarters*. The *Turks* left a Garriſon of 4000 in *Newhauſel*, under the Command of Two *Baſſaes*; and 10000 about the Fort, partly to defend the *Place*, and partly to repair the *Fortifications*. In *Neutra*, the Enemy left 1500 men, which Place was plundred before the Armie march'd away. The Earls *Cochary*, and *Tekelly*, with a Body of near 15000 men raiſed in the *Upper* and *Nether-Hungary*, came In to Count *Serini*; which Conjunction the *Turks* mightily endeavoured to hinder, but could not effect it.

The Arm draw to their W ter-Qua ters.

Theſe Forces are likewiſe drawn out of the Field, ſince that time.

The *Auxiliaryes*, That is to ſay; the *Heſſen*, *Brunſwick*, *Lunenburg*, *Munſter* Forces; and Others from the *Rhyne* (ſome of which, namely Thoſe from *Heſſen Darmſtadt* periſhed upon the *Danube*) are put into *Winter-Quarters* on the ſide of that River; but the *Saxon*, and *Brandenburg Auxiliaryes*, are to lye in *Bohemia*, and *Moravia*; and the *Sileſian* Forces to tarry in their own Country: For the Councel of Warre at *Vienna*, did not hold it Adviſable, to Quarter all the *Auxiliaryes* near together, for fear of Surfeits upon the Fruits; beſide that they would have wanted Fodder for their Horſe, and in the foule deep wayes they would have found

found great trouble to have fetch'd it.

Another Conſideration was, the Eaſing of the *Hungarians*, who were already ſufficiently weary of Billeting Souldiers. In Fine; there is no great Noyſe of Armes, and Action, at preſent, but how the Enemy may be oppos'd next Spring, is the Conſultation, and the Queſtion; who threatens *Vienna*, and the *Empire*, with no leſſe then 3 or 400000 Men at the Next *Campagnia.*

It was now Reſolv'd by his *Imperiall* Majeſty, to go to *Regenſpurg* about the end of *November* following; there to Adviſe about the Reliefe of the *Empire*, and indeed of *Chriſtendome*: and his *Imperial* Majeſty did likewiſe Reſolve to ſend

Embaſſadours to the *Pope*, *Spain*, *France*, &c. To Sollicit Succour. From the *Pope*, *Moneys* are expected; *France* proffers *Men* (but who dares receive them?) *Swede* is willing to Aſſiſt in reſpect of their Intereſt in *Germany*, and they have ſent already 700 well mounted that came from *Bremen*: So that the Inſtant Buſineſſe of the *Empire* ſeems to be rather *Preparation*, then *Preſent Defence*; and to look forward toward the Spring: The *Grand Signior* having already diſpers'd his Letters of Menace, and Defyance to all *Chriſtendom* throughout the *Emperours* Hereditary Countries.

Upon

UPon the *Turks* withdrawing the Groſſe of his Army, from about *Newhauſel*, over the *Danube*, with a Countenance of Diſpoſing himſelf to his *Winter Quarter*; Mens minds began to be a little Compos'd and Quiet; till *Abaſti*, the *Grand Signiors* Creature in *Tranſylvania* undertook the *Turks* Aftergame, with thoſe Forces that ſtay'd behind; Labouring his Utmoſt to poſſeſs himſelf of the *Berg*, or *Mine-Towns*, (whence comes the *Hungarian* Gold) and other Frontier Places, and Houſes belonging of Right to his *Imperiall* Majeſty: which Perfidious Deſigne the *Chriſtians* Army could not conveniently either prevent, or oppoſe, being already diſpers'd for

Abaſti troubles the *Imperialiſts* in this *Turks* Abſence.

want of Neceſſaries both for Man, and Beaſt.

Abaſti's manner of proceeding.

This ſame *Abaſti*; paſs'd in Common Eſteem, for a Perſon well affected to the *Chriſtians*, and as One that wayted onely a fayre Opportunity to draw his Sword againſt the *Turk*; but his Actions have now diſcover'd him: for perceiving what Reputation, Preſents, and other Popular Advantages, have accrued to the *Grand Vizier*, and and the Chief Officers of the *Turkiſh* Army, upon the Gayning of *Newhauſel*; He likewiſe turn'd his Study, and Endeavours the ſame way, not doubting by his Intereſts, and Services, to draw from the *Turkiſh Emperour* as fayre a Reward; undertaking not only to keep, what was already gotten, but to

Enlarge

Enlarge the Conqueſt by a Conſiderable Addition.

It being found neither Commodious, nor Beneficiall to expoſe the *Turks*, and other *Aſiatick*, and *African* Forces (whoſe Bodyes have been uſed to a Temperate warme Ayre) to the cold Winter-Blaſts of *Hungary*: (which are ſharp, though not long) the Hardſhip of the *Winter-Warre* was rather Committed to the *Mountaineers*; That is; to the *Abaſtiſh Tranſylvanians*, *Moldavians*, *Wallachians*, &c. whoſe part it is, to Mainteyn the *Turks* Ground at leaſt, if not carry the Victory further; and in Brief, to hold the *Imperialiſts* in Play, till the *Ottoman* Army, may conveniently take the Field again toward the Spring. And leaſt the Town *Neutra* ſhould be

be left Naked; inſtead of about ſix hundred *Turks*, and *Janizaryes*, that were taken out of That Garriſon, Others, that could better endure the Ayre of the Place, were put in, and a Garriſon of one hundred and fifteen *Janizaryes* into the Caſtle, (a Sort of People which are of great Credit with the *Turk* in Martiall Affayrs; And in truth, Theſe were the Men that ventur'd the hardeſt before *Newhauſel.*)

Janizaryes, what they are.

Janizaryes are *Chriſtians Children*, which were either taken *Captive*, or given in the way of *Tribute*, by ſuch *Chriſtians* as have done Homage to the *Turks*, Theſe Children are trayn'd up from their Child-hood, in the *Mahumetan Belief*, and Inur'd to *Military* Exerciſes. They are very Numerous and Valiant; and doubtleſſe

leſſe the beſt Support of the *Turkiſh Empire.* As their Power is of great Uſe, and Service to the *Ottoman Emperour* in ſome Caſes, ſo is it in others not leſſe dangerous, their Revolts and Tumults being ſeldome laid, or quieted without Horrible Rapine, and Effuſion of Blood. Miſery of Miſeryes! That the Children of *Chriſtians* ſhould be thus engaged in ſo Implacable an Enmity to the Dictates both of *Chriſt* and *Nature*!

About This Time; Newes was brought that a Young Son was born to *Mahomet*; upon which Tydings, ſuch a Face was ſet upon the Buſineſſe, as if it had been a Material Part of their Religion to welcome this young Idoll into the world with the Sacrifice of more *Chriſtian* Blood.

Abaſti's

Abafti's Ayme, (as we have ſaid before) was to work himſelf in among the *Mine-Towns*. The two firſt conſiderable Blocks in his way were *Lewents*, and *Novigrad*; (beſide others of leſſe Importance.) In *Lewents* were good Fighting men, Back'd with a Caſtle that was well Fortifyed with Thick Walls, and Firm Turrets. In This Place, the Enemy found Stout Oppoſition, and Loſt many Men before it; But at laſt, preſſing upon it with greater Numbers, and no Relief appearing within diſtance, they took it upon Accord. Thoſe that March'd out were in no ſort Injured, and Thoſe that ſtay'd behind were diſarm'd, and did Homage.

Lewents Rendred upon Accord.

After *Lewents*, followed *Novigrad*, that lyes deeper in the *Upper-Hungary*;

Hungary; which although a ſtrong Place, and environ'd with a *Moraſſe*; yet after a ſtout Reſiſtance was forc'dto Render to the Enemy. The Forces in it were Conducted to *Waitzen*, where they betook themſelves to work for their Living, as the Reſt of the Peaſants, and are enjoyn'd to be ever in Readineſſe with their Armes. The Governour of it, by Name, *Ledami*, got leave from *Abaſti* to go to his Country-Houſe in *Tranſylvania*, and to dwell there, which ſoon after he did.

Novigrad Renders to the *Turk*.

On the *Chriſtians* ſide, there was no good will wanting towards the Relief of any of theſe Places; but all their Attempts fell ſhort, by Reaſon of many Fatalities, and Accidents Intervening.

Theſe

Theſe Succeſſes Encouraged the Enemy to draw nearer to the *Mine-Towns*, and to Endeavour the making of their *Winter-Quarter* thereabouts, and in *Upper-Hungary*. A Rumour was then diſperſed, that the *Great Vizier* had Commanded the Magiſtrates of *Fryſtadt*, and the Neighbouring Parts, upon pain of Death to make a *Ship-Bridge* over the *VVaegh* with all ſpeed, and to provide Victuals and Fodder to entertain him at his comming back. Thus did new Cares and Troubles come on, in a Seaſon, when every man flatter'd himſelf with ſome hopes of Reſpit and Repoſe.

Count *Serini*, that till now, ſtaid in the Iſle of *Schutt*, put himſelf Inſtantly into Motion, and now and then, met with ſome Parties,

Parties, and took good Booty from them; But alaſs! This would not ſerve to ſet the Ballance even. Upon *November* 12. He took, in a Mooriſh Place, betwixt *Raab*, and *Comorra*, ten Camels, and as many Mules, laden with Truncks full of Gold and Silver-Plate; together with the Conductours, who were bound for *Conſtantinople* with this Booty.

In *Comorra* (where the Officers were at that time under Queſtion, and came off well, about the Surrender of *Newhauſel*) there were great Complaints of Scarcity of Proviſion; the Country being ſo miſerably waſted round about it. Whereupon, at *Vienna* it was taken into thought, how thoſe out-lying Garriſons might be ſupplyed, and the Enemy diſappointed of their Ayme, who

who knew full well the State of their Neceſſities. It is certain, that the *Auxiliaries*, and other Forces that were Quarter'd in *Comorra*, would much rather have kept the Field, if all other Circumſtances would have permitted it; but thoſe *Auxiliaries*, who by too liberall Feeding on the *Auſtrian* and *Moravian* Fruits, had Contracted Diſeaſes, neither could, nor would ſtir; beſide that their General, Count *Hohenlo*, a Prudent, Expert, and Judicious Commander, gave many weighty Reaſons againſt it. No ſooner had this Lord made an Acquaintance in *Vienna*; But ill Fortune met with him, his Chamber being Robb'd of Writings, Moneyes, and Jewels, to the value of betwixt twenty and thirty thouſands *Rix Dollars*.

Count *Hohenlo*'s Chamber Robb'd.

The

The *Swediſh Auxiliaries* were not yet come up; but by Advice from *Leipſick*, they were then upon their March, not far from *Thuringen*, (about the midſt of *November*) and 150. horſe were likewiſe to come from *Pomerania*, which Forces became the Ground of great Miſtakes happening to be in Motion juſt upon that Nick of time, when the *Erfordians* (being then Outlawed) were in expectation of the *Mentziſh* Troups: Upon whom they Iſſued forth, and in their Return left two Carpenters behind them, whom they hanged upon a Waggon, which did much enflame the tumult: but the *Swediſh* Troups, which had ſo much troubled the heads of divers People, proved to be a Force of another deſign, and quality.

The Rumour of the Return of the *Turkiſh* Army, (now ſo late in *November*) encreaſed more and more; at which time *Filleck* (ſome ten Mile from *Caſſaw*) was given for loſt; So that certain Regiments were immediately ſent to make good the other *Mine-Towns*, which the Enemy had particularly in their Eye for a *Winter-Quarter*. Thoſe *Chriſtians* which about this time ranſom'd themſelves from the *Turks*, ſpeak much of the Stupendious Preparations, which are now in hand againſt *Chriſtendome*; Affirming it for a certainty, that the *Grand Signior* is reſolv'd to take the Field next Spring, with an Army of three hundred thouſand Men, which cauſes great perplexities in *Poland*, *Hungary*, *Moravia*, *Sileſia*, and *Bohemia*; but the

the *Polanders*, being at peace with the *Turks*, conceived themſelves in ſome meaſure ſecured by virtue of that Agreement; but in the *Tartars*, *Moldavians*, and *Wallachians*, they have not much confidence: Eſpecially, when they are upon their Excurſions. Many were of opinion, that the *Turks* were forc'd upon an irregular and precipitate Retreat for want of Proviſions, and that their attempts ſo late in the year, upon *Moravia*, and the neighbouring *Provinces*, were cauſed partly by the Inviting plenty of all neceſſaries, which thoſe Countries afford; and in part, by the encouragement they received from their correſpondents in thoſe Quarters; beſide the ſcarcitie, which their longer continuance, upon the *Danube* would infalli-

bly have produced thereabouts, to the great inconvenience of their Armies next Spring.

Hungary lay now groaning under the burden of the *Turkiſh* Power, and longing for aid; the *Infidels* over-ſpreading it like a diſmal Cloud, charged with Hail and Thunder: all mens thoughts being ſollicitous for deliverance, and in continual expectation where the ſtorm would fall. Many were of opinion, that ſubmiſſion was the beſt expedient in this extremity; but betwixt the ſenſe of their *Allegiance* ſworn to the *Emperour*, and the diſtruſt they had of the *Turks* Juſtice to his word, divers held off.

The Enemy (who did nothing raſhly, though as is generally ſuppoſed, rather acting by *Inſtigation* then *choice*) counted it moſt

adviſe-

adviſeable to draw toward *Caſſaw* the head City of *Upper-Hungary*; knowing full well that when ever the *Chriſtians* ſhould *Unite*, they would make this place the Seat of War, and Settle themſelves there: Wherefore the *Infidels* went roundly to work, removing whatſoever might hinder their Progreſſe, before any ſuccor could come up to them, which ſuccour would however at laſt ſignifie not much againſt ſo Potent an Enemy.

About this time, the *Polanders* were a little Frighted with the *Tartars*, who though returning homeward with their booty already gotten, might yet be tempted by their greedineſs after more to break into the *Cracovian Waywood-ſhip*; and from thence, to advance into *Sileſia*, according to

the old ſaying, *Si Turca veniet in Germaniam, Ibit per Poloniam.* If the *Turk* comes into *Germany*, he ſhall paſſe through *Poland.* Theſe Incarnat and Rapacious Devils, however kept off yet, and carried their prey to their *Caverns* there to divide it. One thing is, that *Cham*, being the Head and Soveraign of theſe *Tartars* which had been in *Moravia*, was a friend to *Poland*, and about this time his Forces went in abundance with the King of *Poland*, (in perſon) and the Army, together with a great number of *Coſſacks*, againſt the *Muſcovite*, marching over the River *Nieper*, otherwiſe called *Boriſthenes.* The *Turks* however went on in their proceeding, ſubduing *Shemniz*, *Cremniz*, & other *Mine towns*, & ſending threatning Letters to the Magiſtrates thereabout,

about, who being over-aw'd by the Terrour of Menaces, moved the People under them to do Homage to theſe *Infidels*. The taking of the Fort *Novigrad*, (upon the ſtrength whereof the People ſo much depended) did not a little conduce to the Subjecting of the reſt. And now they made their excurſions towards *Tokay*, (where their nobleſt Wines grow) a ſtrong Hold, Moted round about, and alwayes reputed as invincible. Upon this place they practiſed both *ſubtilty* and *force*, as they had *done* before *Novigrad*; but honeſt men had the keeping of it, and ſo they were forc'd to paſs it by.

Tokay attempted.

About this time the *Turks* cauſed the late ſubdued *Lewents* to be demoliſh'd, as not liking the manner of the Fortification, and

Lewents demoliſhed.

ſent a threatning Order to thoſe of *Fryſtadt*, to diſpatch out of hand two Bridges over the *Waegh* larger then the former, and to make them broad enough for whole Squadrons to paſs a Breaſt; And now they began to talk loud of another Invaſion into *Moravia*; to which end, many thouſands of the *Tawny-Tartars* throng'd into the Camp, as if thoſe of the other complexion, had not yet played the Devils ſufficiently in the Country; Whereupon to prevent that Inrode, a *Counter-mand* was ſent to moſt of thoſe forces, that were now march'd, or marching off to their *Winter-Quarters*; and Order given them to bend their Courſe toward the *Waegh*. Although this Countenance of the *Turks* deſign gain'd not much Credit, in regard of the ſeaſon of

of the Year, it was however held for good diſcretion, not to be too ſecure.

Near the end of *November*, came to *Vienna* diverſe of the ſervants of *Baron de Goes*, (who had been long employ'd as the *Emperours* Agent toward the intended treaty for Peace) Affirming that the *Grand Signior* with the *Tartar Cham*, have reſolved, with an Incredible Force, to come perſonally into the Field next ſpring; and joyn the utmoſt of their power againſt *Chriſtendome*.

Upon the taking of which Reſolution, vaſt Quantities of Rice and Corn were ordered at *Adrianople*, and *Philippopoli* to be carried to *Greek-Weiſſenberg*, and from thence to *Offen*. This determination and proceeding, engaged the *Chriſtians* to uſe their utmoſt

utmoſt Endeavours poſſible, for the bringing of a conſiderable body into the Field next Spring; and to this purpoſe, his *Imperial* Majeſty having firſt given Audience to the Report of the ſaid *Baron*, gives immediate Order for Preparations; taking his Journy to the *Diet* at *Regenſpurg*, to ſtir up the Princes of the *Empire* to a General Conjunction againſt the *Turk*. In the *Interim*, the Arch-Duke *Charles Joſeph*, being deſign'd to keep his Reſidence in *Vienna*, put himſelf upon the way thither from *Lintz*; but fell into ſuch a weakneſs upon the Journy, that he was enforc'd to go back. The Chief Officers appointed to ſtay behind in *Vienna*, applyed themſelves with all diligence to the putting their Orders in Execution.

The *Emperour* goes to the *Diet*.

Schinta

Schinta was now provided afreſh with Ammunition and Proviſion, and the Great Artillery removed from thence, the *Montecuculiſh* Army, which for a long time had been Quarter'd near the *Presburg Ship-Bridg*, moving likewiſe toward *Moravia*. The Count *de Souches* conceived ſome hopes of recovering *Neutra*, and prepar'd accordingly; the loſs of that place being reputed not much inferiour to the loſs of *Newhauſel*: *Neutra* being an *Epiſcopal* Seat, *New-hauſel* only a Quarter for *Souldiers*, which begat a greater Zeal, and Earneſtneſs toward the Recovery of the Place.

This Fort (in *Latine*, *Nitria*) lies upon the River *Neutra*, which encloſes the Fort like an Iſland, together with the high and low Town; and from hence it takes it's *Neutra* deſcribed.

it's denomination. The River is pretty large, but not Navigable, although of a ſtrong and deep ſtream, abounding with varietie of Excellent Fiſh: The *Caſtle* ſtands upon the top of a Craggy Rock, and the Proſpect from it, is fair and large, upon a ſpacious Level; without any Mountain or high place, within diſtance to command or endanger it. The Town under it is built upon the ſide of the Hill, declining by degrees, till it comes to the River, which parts the upper and the lower Town.

Within this *Caſtle* ſtands an Eminent *Minſter*, of a ſtrong and goodly Structure, overtopping all the reſt of the Buildings about it. There is alſo a Princely Pallace, which hath been formerly famous for Rich Furniture, and choice curio-

curioſities of Paintings, Hangings, and the like. From without, it is encompaſſed with a brave *wood*: So that in fine, This Place conſidered within it ſelf, together with it's Situation and Proſpect, cannot be ſaid to want any thing requiſite, to the accompliſhment of a moſt delicious Habitation.

The *Upper-Town* below the *Caſtle*, contains a new-rais'd *Franciſcan Cloyſter*, and many other fair Fabricks, and Houſes lately Erected. In this Town were gathered together many Rarities, not onely of ſtrange Birds and Beaſts, but alſo of Mechanical and Artificial Works. Now albeit, that this Fort, in reſpect of it's Site and Fortification, might well enough Stile it ſelf Impregnable, as in former times it has ever been reputed, (nor indeed was it ever Aſſaul-

Aſſaulted till now) yet were not all theſe advantages ſufficient to Maintain it, againſt the Malice and Treachery of a ſingle Perſon, who without any Oppoſition, or the leaſt colour of neceſſity, delivered up this Epiſcopal Seat, into the Hands of Blood-thirſty *Infidels:* the Places of ſo many Religious Perſons, and other *Chriſtians*, being at preſent ſupplied by ſeven or eight hundred *Janizaries*, among, and with the reſt, which the *Grand Vizier* has put in for a Garriſon. To conclude, in outward appearance it was plain enough, that the taking of this Place, was no Winter-Work.

When it was too late, the Succour above mentioned drew near to the *Mine-Towns*, and puniſh'd ſome of thoſe that were too forward in going over, and ſubmitting

ting to the *Turk*: as particularly in *Bugans*, which in truth brought great miſery upon the poor Country people; who amongſt ſo many coming and going Parties, were in a great ſtraight how to behave themſelves. Count *Peter Serini*, with ſome of the *Auxiliary forces* attempted a viſit upon thoſe in *Boſnia*, and the other Turkiſh Troups, which he had lately ruffled near to *Carlſtadt*. Count *Nicholas Serini* likewiſe, did all that was poſſible by ſeveral ways and means, to gall and weaken the Enemy: Nor were the Garriſons of *Raab* and *Comorra* leſſe Vigilant and Active; but every day looking abroad, and many times returning with Priſoners, and good Booty. The *Sileſians* alſo ſtood ready upon the Borders, with a Body of Nine or Ten Thou-

Thouſand Men, to prevent the *Turks* breaking in upon them; but about this time, there paſs'd not any Action of great Import: The Enemy toward the Month of *December*, lying cloſe and quiet about *Gran*, *Offen*, and *Greek-Weiſſenburg*, to which laſt place the *Grand Vizier* betook himſelf in Perſon, taking along with him *Baron de Goes*, his *Imperial* Majeſties Reſident at the *Ottoman* Court.

On the other ſide, *Abafti*, with his *Agents*, were cloſe at work in *Upper-Hungary*, trying what good might be done there, either by force or ſurprize, and uſing their utmoſt endeavours to diſpoſe the *Hungarians* to a general Revolt; *Abafti* in the mean time chalking out the way to the *Grand Vizier*, which he thought moſt con-

Abafti tampers with the Hungarians.

conducing to his purpoſe, telling him, that the *Hungarians* were moſt likely to be wrought upon by mild and gentle means, which might be ſo propounded, and repreſented to them, that of two Evils, they might look upon ſubmiſſion to be the leaſt.

In this Injuncture, Prince *Ragotzi's* Widow began ſenſibly to perceive, that *Hungary* would be no place for her to abide in: Whereupon, She and her Son addreſſed themſelves to his Majeſty of *Poland*, making Suit, that in this their diſtreſs, ſome place of Retreat might be afforded them within that *Crowns Dominions*; but to this Requeſt of Hers, the King of *Poland* demurr'd; not only out of particular reſpects to Her Husbands demerits from that Crown; but for fear alſo of diſobli-

ging the *Turk*, by allowing her Entertainment: Beſide that the *Cracovian Waywood-ſhip*, by reaſon of the *Turks* drawing that way, was now in greater care and fear then ever, and with all ſpeed ſent a Meſſenger to the *Crown-Marſhal*, to ſollicite the Court to conſider of it: The *Waywood* himſelf refuſing to go in Perſon to *Ukrain*, and to attend other peoples buſineſs, to the hazzard of his own: Whereupon he not onely obtained leave to ſtay at home, and look to his Charge; but alſo to write an amicable Letter to the *Grand Vizier*, deſiring that a faire underſtanding might be continued, and inviolably preſerved betwixt him and *Poland*.

About this time, in *December*, his *Imperial* Majeſty began his Journy

Journy towards *Regensburg*; and in his Abſence, the direction of the *Privy-Council* at *Vienna*, was committed to the Count of *Swartzenburg*; and now were ſeveral *Rumours* (how unlikely ſoever) raiſed at *Vienna*. Firſt, as if the *Polanders* intended to conferre that Crown upon young *Ragotzi*; to the end, to Incorporate *Tranſylvania* with *Poland*; and the young Prince was then to Marry into the Houſe of *Inſpruck*. It was bruited in the next place, that the *Turkiſh Chiaux*, who came along with *Baron de Goes*, brought with him *Plenipotence* to propound a new Treaty, and to offer new Conditions of Peace; but this was a Story that gained little credit; for who could be ſo ſimple as to believe, that ſo Crafty, Powerful, and ſo Inſolent

The Emperour begins his Journy toward *Regenſburg*.

an Enemy, ſhould in the full courſe of his Victories, entertain any thought of admitting, much leſs of propounding an Agreement with a People, whom at this time, he did equally both hate and deſpiſe. The *Chriſtians* (one would think) had ſuffered too much, by their former Credulity, to truſt him again: And yet the late Governour of *Novigrad* (*Ledami* by Name) was ſo eaſie, as to rely upon the *Turks* word, and to perſwade himſelf, that by the ſurrendry of *Novigrad*, he might compound for the full enjoyment of his goods in *Tranſylvania*; but he found himſelf deceived; being not onely bereaved of his Fortune, but effectually of his Life too, by the *Barbarous* uſage of thoſe perfidious *Infidels*: The *Turks* it ſeems, not having as yet forgot-

forgotten the faithful ſervices in time paſt, which he had rendred to Prince *Ragotzi*, and that this *Ledami* had had a hand in putting *Barkay* to Death: (the *Grand Signiors* Creature, and who had formerly Uſurp'd upon that Principality, under the protection of the *Turk*.)

The Strong-Hold *Filleck* was hard put to it, and ſuffered much; but has hitherto nevertheleſſe ſtood firm, and defended it ſelf to the utmoſt. The Fort *Sentſhai* indeed, in which one *Rochart* commanded, yielded unworthily. True it is, that the *Ottoman* Army in the Field, was not now ſo numerous, as it was ſaid to be: It was yet ſtrong enough however to oppoſe the Country, and to keep many Strong Hold, and ſeveral Provinces, in

continual Apprehenſions and Alarmes.

The Various Motions, and Counter-Changes of the *Turkiſh* Army, had now for a good while amuſed the *Chriſtians*, giving them occaſion ſeveral times to draw to their Quarters, and then back again, till at laſt, the Enemies deſign diſcovered it ſelf to be directly upon new *Serinſwar*. In this *Interim*, little paſt of Moment, onely now and then the *Free-Heydukes* Iſſued out from *Comorra*, and ſometime met with a Purchaſe betwixt *Gran* and *Newhauſel*.

The *Turks* deſigne upon *Serinſwar*.

About the Sixth of *December*, ſome Thouſand *Turks* and *Tartars* moved toward the River *Mur*, (which encloſes the Fort *Serinſwar*) with deſign to gain a Paſſage that way, and fall upon Count

Count *Serini*; not much doubting by that means to make themſelves Maſters of the Fort. A matter of two Thouſand of them had the fortune to paſs the River, but it proved their Ruine: For Count *Serini* (*forewarned, forearmed*, and) finding his Life and Fortune at ſtake; with his ſmall, but Valiant Party, fell upon the two Thouſand *Infidels* with ſuch a Prodigious Fury and Courage, that they quickly turn'd Head, and by their flight, caſt the reſt of the Party into ſuch a confuſion, that they loſt at once, both the uſe of their Reaſon, and Reſolution, and more of them periſh'd in the Retreat, then in the Combat: During this Action, *Serini* received hourly ſupplies, without which, it had not been poſſible for him to have main-

They paſs the *Mur.*

And are Worſted.

tained the fight ſo long: A fuller view whereof, may be gathered from what follows.

The Copy of a Letter from Count *Nicholas Serini* to His *Imperial* Majeſty.

THe *Providence of God did never more ſignally appear then* Yeſterday, *in the preſervation not onely of my ſelf, and the Forces under my Command, but likewiſe of all the Neighbouring Countries hereabouts: At which time the* Turks *and* Tartars *with a mighty Power, and in the open day, advanced toward us, bringing with them an orderly well-framed* Ship-Bridge, *with all things*

things appertaining thereunto; and two thouſand Tartars *were ſent before, to lay it, and make it ready for the reſt of the Forces. The little ſtrength I had, I diſpoſed here, and there, as I thought moſt for my advantage, and kept Guard my ſelf with three Hundred Horſe. About break of day, notice was given me by a* Warning-Piece, *of the Infidels approach: Whereupon I inſtantly moved into ſight, and found that two thouſand of the Enemy were already over the water; our condition was now deſperate, it being neither poſſible for me to make a faire Retreat, nor indeed adviſeable to think of one; in this ſtreight we took up a reſolution, and Charged into the middle of their Body, where we were wholly encompaſſed; but God Almighty, out of his*

his Love to Christendome, took a-way the Enemies Strength and Courage: for after the first shower of Arrowes, (that look'd as if it would have buried us, although doing very little Execution upon us) such a consternation seized them all, that they presently fled toward the Mur, where Encountering their Fellowes that were coming over to their assistance, they fell into such a distraction and amazement, that they could neither Advance, nor Retire, nor Swim, nor save themselves by Resisting. In fine, the face of the River was quite covered with Horse and Men; and of this opportunity, I made what use I could, taking not so much as one Prisoner; so that betwixt killing and drowning, not many of them escaped: Above a thousand of their

their empty Horſes we took coming out of the River, but the reſt, together with their Riders (ſaving a very few) ſank to the bottom.

Hereupon, they ſent immediately for their foot, (being not far from the place) but before they could come on, two hundred of my own Foot came up to me with two Field-Pieces, and with theſe we maintained our Ground till the reſt of my men came in likewiſe from other Parts; and when we had fought out the whole Day, and into the Night, the Enemy drew off before Morning in great Silence and Indignation. This Yeſterdayes Deliverance and Victory muſt never be forgotten, either by us, or our Neighbours; and yet how it may go hereafter with us, in the condition we now ſtand; no man is able to determine;

mine; the Turk *lying ſtill in a great Body about* Caniſia; *and only waiting for an Opportunity of taking his Revenge. Touching the ſtrength of their Army, aud who Commands it, I cannot render your* Imperial *Majeſty any warrantable Account, having taken no Priſoners; but common Report ſpeaks them to be* 40000 *ſtrong; although I muſt confeſs, that to my Eye, from the other ſide of the Water, they did not appear to be above* 10000 *Men. Their drift was undoubtedly to quit ſcores for the Miſchief my men had done them near* Comorra; *to Plunder, and Deſtroy the Iſland; to enter into* Steir-Mark, *where they might have Ravaged, as far as* Gratz, *without any Oppoſition: After which, to paſs the* Mur; *and again to*

March

March about to Count Budiani's *Territorries; and ſo to lie upon the Frontiers.*

This Enformation, according to the beſt of my Knowledge, I do preſent moſt Dutifully to Your Imperial *Majeſty, with my humble Requeſt, that You will Graciouſly be pleaſed, to Order ſome further proviſion of* Men, Artillery, Ammunition, *and other Neceſſaries for theſe Parts; or we muſt all yet be Ruin'd at laſt. God preſerve your Majeſty in a good Government.*

Seredin, Novemb. 29.

1 6 6 3.

Your *Imperial* Majeſties moſt Obedient, and Loyal Servant,

NICHOLAS SERINI.

Upon this Rout abovementioned, *Serini* with his *Croats* about a Thouſand ſtrong, preſſed the Enemy ſo hard in the Rear, that at this Bout, there were ſlain and drown'd of them at leaſt three Thouſand: The Souldiers got good Booty, beſide three Piece of *Ordnance*, one *Morter-Piece*, many *Ammunition-Wagons*, and other things that their haſt would not give them leave to ſtay for; and ſo they Retired to *Caniſia*.

The *Turks* were at this time Strong and Numerous about that Quarter, intending, as is already ſaid, an attempt upon *Serinſwar*: The ten Thouſand before-mentioned being reckoned only as their *Van*. This diſappointment gall'd the *Grand Vizier* to the Heart, and minded him of his late Diſaſter at *Carlſtadt*, where *Peter Serini*

Serini had treated him much at the ſame Rate, which made him threaten Count *Nich. Serini*, & his Fort, with the bittereſt Expreſſions imaginable of *Indignation* and *Revenge:* Whereupon the Count Sollicited his *Imperial* Majeſty for Aid, and at his Requeſt, the Earl of *Hohenlo* was ordered with ſix Thouſand men to be at hand to Second him.

While theſe beaten Dogs were licking their Wounds at *Caniſia*, contenting themſelves for a while to Bark, where they could not Bite. General *Souches* in Conjunction with the Forces of *Saxe*, *Brandenburg*, *Bohemia*, and *Moravia*, Marched fourteen Thouſand ſtrong toward the *Mine-Towns*, to make all good againſt *Abafti*. In their March, they paſſed as far as *Neutra* and *Newhauſel*,

hauſel, without any Encounter; no Enemy appearing in the Field, and the Houſes and Caſtles along the way, which the *Turks* a while before had Garriſoned, were now found Empty; into which the Count put Garriſons to keep all open behind him. *Lewents*, he took by Aſſault, being but weakly Man'd, and put about four Hundred that were in it to the Sword.

While theſe things were doing, *Abafti* plaid his Game another way; labouring by Craft and Inſinuations, to bring over the *Provincial-States*, which were aſſembled at *Caſſhaw*, to his Party; and ſo to Unite thoſe *Corporations* unto *Tranſylvania*.

Baron *de Goes* comes to *Vienna*.

December, 10. *Baron de Goes* came to *Vienna*, and confirmed the Report of the Enemies mighty

ty Preparations; further intimating, that the *Grand Signior* was reſolved to Proſecute the War; unleſs *Tranſylvania* ſhould be wholly Surrendred to him; *Serinſwar* Demoliſhed, and *Hungary* ſubmit to pay him a yearly *Tribute*. At his laſt Audience, the *Great Vizier* ſaid little more, then (ſmilingly) that he might go to his *Emperour*; and that he himſelf intended within a while to wait upon him with *three or four Hundred Thouſand* Men, to Talk with the *Croatians*, and give the *Germans* a Viſit. The Great Vizier's Bravado.

When his *Imperial* Majeſty was come almoſt to *Regenſpurg*, the Baron made Ready to follow him, to give his Majeſty an Accompt of his Errand; together with a *Miſſive* from the *Turkiſh Emperour*, ſealed up in a Red Velvet Bag. 'Tis ſaid, that three

Hundred *Turkiſh* Horſe had Way-laid him, upon his Paſſage from *Offen*; and it was ſuſpected to have been done by Order; but an Over-ruling Providence preſerved him from the Ambuſh. Of all the Diſcourſes, that paſſed from him; the ſaddeſt was, the Relation he made of about *Thirty Thouſand* Naked *Chriſtians*, in Fetters, and Chains, Whipped, and driven along before his Face; and ſo carried away (leſſe Regarded then Beaſts) into Perpetual Slavery: Which Hideous Outrages, were not yet committed, without a pretended Impulſe of Piety, & Conſcience, as may appear by one of their Blaſphemous Prayers againſt the *Chriſtians*.

A ſad Spectacle.

THE *TURKS* PRAYER.

THOu *God of all things, and thou divine Prophet* Mahomet!

homet! *Although we do not in the leaſt, fear the* Chriſtians *(who believe in their dead God, and like mad Dogs Worry one another) becauſe that we in Strength and Force are much above them, through thy Aſſiſtance and Power. We do however beſeech thee, to ſtretch forth thy mighty hand againſt thoſe thy Enemies; and to help us ſuddainly to Deſtroy them: to root out the whole Race of them, with their Wives and Children; to lay waſte their Lands, and to break their Weapons in pieces; that theſe mad People may become yet more like unto mad Dogs, Amazing*

and Confounding one another; deliver them into our Hands according to our long and earneſt deſire; to the end, that we may every where advance thy Uncorruptible Kingdom. Make thy Crown *Glorious, and thy* Temples *Famous throughout the world, Adorning them with the Oblation of many Heads. Blow us like a whirlwind into their Countries, and let them be to us, but as a ſmall Prey. Fling* Fire *among them to* Conſume *them, and* Duſt *into their Eyes to make them* Blind. *Devour them in thy Wrath; Tear them with thy Teeth; Let them drink their own Bloud, and take*

take thou away their Fleſh from the Earth; becauſe they deſpiſe thy Offering and Circumciſion. *Hang them on the* Croſs; *Let them be ſprinkled with Water till they grow Mad, becauſe they make a* Son *to God without a* Mother. *Now let their Ruine haſten, and take them away from the Face of the* Earth, *that thy Name may not fall into Contempt for their ſakes.*

It was now about the middle of *December*, and the Enemy made great Preparations to take the Benefit of the firſt hard Froſt: Whereupon, ſtrong Guards were ſet upon the Rivers; and *Vienna* was at that time much troubled,

with a Diſcourſe of pulling down a good part of the Suburbs, to make the place Defenſible. The Enemy had his Eye now upon *Moravia*; and for Prevention, the New-raiſed Forces in *Vienna*, were Ordered to the River *Mark*, to keep a conſtant Watch upon the *Infidels*. *Presburg* was alſo carefully provided for, & a *Subterranean* Retreat made from the City, to the Caſtle, for an After-game, in caſe the Town ſhould come to be Taken. About the beginning of *December*, there had been ſeen *three Suns* (ſome ſay *five*) with ſeveral *Rain-Bows*, that appeared over the famous Fort of *Dreiſden*, which began now to work upon the People: So that mens Minds were filled with Perplexity, both from Above, and Beneath. Some would have it, that the three *Suns* portended ſo many

Three Suns.

mighty

mighty *Princes*, that ſhould come to be Rulers over *Germany*; and briefly, every man had his Gueſs. (God grant Peace and Comfort to *Chriſtendom.*) It was now daily expected, that the *Turkiſh* Army ſhould attempt ſomething in Revenge of the Blow they had lately received near *Caniſia*; and Prince *Abafty* was on the other ſide obſerved to aſpire more directly to the Crown of *Hungary*; but the Vigilance of Counts *Serini*, *Hohenlo*, *Souches*, &c. ſtill found means, either to divert, or diſappoint the moſt dangerous part of their deſignes. They kept however in a Body near *Caniſia*, making many proffers upon the *Chriſtians* Territories; although to little purpoſe; Heaven and Earth conſpiring to fruſtrate their Intents, by a mild and open Winter, and the Conjunction of ſo many brave

Commanders, keeping a Watch, and check upon their paſſage. On the other ſide; thoſe *Turks* which lay near to *Offen*, and along the *Danube*, (even as far as the *Save*)took great care to maintaine themſelves in a Body, and to provide before hand for the next *Campagnia*; furniſhing *Newhauſel*, and *Newtra*, with Ammunition, Proviſion, and all other things whereof they had need; and in particular with 40000. Suits of Cloths, for the ſupply of their tattered Troops: But Providence diſpoſed otherwiſe of a good part of theſe *Turkiſh* Providings, by caſting them into the hands of the Garriſon at *Comorra*, which upon ſeveral Sallies had the better of the Enemy, and many times brought off conſiderable Booty into the Caſtle. As for inſtance, on the 15th of *December*, they

they ſnapt a prize of 60 Wagons (drawn by 400 Oxen) laden with Ammunition, and comming from *Gran* for *Newhauſel*, which they caryed off ſafely to *Comorra*; the Purchaſe being valued at 16000. *Rix-dollars*. Thoſe Carriages were committed to the Convoy of 300 men, whom they ſurprized, and Routed, diſtributing the Oxen among the Garriſon.

About this time, Tidings were brought from *Adrianople*, that 50000 of the *Aſiatick* Forces were come thither, & to the Parts thereabouts, to take up their *Winter-Quarters*; and that there was a Monſtrous Tax laid upon all the *Turkiſh* Dominions, in order to the carrying on the War againſt the *Chriſtians*. The *Turks* and *Tartars* were now at *Five-kirk*, and elſewhere waiting for a Froſt, in great Bodies, having furniſhed them-

themſelves with many Thouſands of *Sleds*, for the furtherance of the Deſign; but the Seaſon was ſo gentle, that they could make nothing on't. As on the other ſide of the *Danube*, toward *Croatia*, there paſſed not any thing conſiderable at this time: So not much of Action neither, by the Forces of General *Souches*, which drew toward the *Mine-Townes*. A Party of *Chriſtians*, in *Turkiſh* habits, adventured into *Neutra*, and killed ſome of the *Turks*; but the Caſtle preſently took the Alarm, and put them to a Retreat, wherein they ſaved themſelves, and carried away 20. conſiderable Priſoners; but a *Turkiſh* Party from *Newhauſel* to *Schinta* came not ſo well off; who ſuppoſing that the Garriſon, as well as the Artillery was removed; advanced ſo near the Place, that what

what with the Guns from the Wall, and after that, a Sally out of the Town, 150. of them were kill'd upon the Spot, and the reſt fled for their lives. They were now buſie in *Vienna*, upon Mounting and fitting the Artillery that came from *Schinta*, and caſting of *Granadoes*, and *Field-Pieces*, keeping an eye in the mean while upon *Upper-Hungary*, where indeed the greateſt danger lay, by reaſon of the Practiſes, and Inſinuations of *Abafti*: for prevention whereof, the Counts of *Rothal*, and *Nadaſti* were employed to endeavour the upholding of the People in their Obedience. To which purpoſe, the Forces under the command of General *Souches*, were very ſerviceable: There was good hope likewiſe, that the *Hungarian Palatine* at *Newſol*, might have done ſome good

good upon them, againſt the flatteries of *Abafti*; but he excuſed himſelf in regard that he was neither in health; nor if he were, could he pretend to ſo much Intereſt as to prevail upon them; beſide, that he miſtruſted *Caſhaw*, and other places in *Hungary* would take it ill at his hand: So that the Counts before mentioned, were forced to return, and ſeek their way through *Poland*, into *Upper-Hungary*: Neither were the Inhabitants of the *Mine Towns* any kinder to the Forces that were ſent to their Relief; but partly, by the ill uſage they found among the *Hungarians*; & partly, upon neceſſity they were forced to go back, leaving many of their Companions behind them, that dyed of Surfets, and *Hungarian* Feavours. In fine, the *Germans*, and *Hungarians*

rians could not ſet their Horſes together; and *Abafti* making uſe of their Diviſions, betwixt fear, and perſwaſion, drew a great Party to his ſide. Theſe heart-burnings among the *Chriſtians*, were of great ſervice to the *Infidels*; Eſpecially being encouraged by Letters from *Zekelheit*, giving Advice that the Garriſon had already Revolted, and Expel'd their Commander, with all the chief Officers out of the Caſtle, upon pretence, that they had received thirteen Months Pay, that was then due to them, and kept it from them; openly declaring, that if they could get nothing where they were, they would ſerve another Maſter; (aiming no doubt at *Abafty.*) This Example had ſo great an influence upon other places, that toward the end of this year, the whole *Upper-Hungary* ſeem'd

ſeem'd to be upon a deſperate Pin.

By this time his *Imperial* Majeſty was ſafely arived at *Regenſpurg*, where all diligence was uſed in preparations, and diſpatches for the Relief of the *Empire*; Eſpecially, for ſending of Ayd to Count *Serini*, whoſe wants of Military Proviſions, were drawn out to the laſt point of expectation. It was alſo taken into thought, how to raiſe 10000. men in *Hungary*, without charging the Gentry, out of a deſire to ſpare them, till the utmoſt Exigent of a Field expedition ſhould require it. At this time alſo were deſigned the Reſpective *Imperial* Embaſſadours, to be Employed to all *Chriſtian* Princes, and States, on the behalf of the Cauſe of *Chriſtendom*, againſt the Common Enemy; who threatens *Hungary* with

150000.

150000. men, and the *Grand Signior* in the head of them. The *Great Vizier* with 100000. men, to break into *Croatia*; and *Aly Baſſa* with 50000. men to command in *Upper-Hungary*; the ſooner to bring *Hungary*, *Auſtria*, *Moravia*, and *Sileſia*, under Subjection to the *Turk*.

Beſide the loſs of *Zekelheit*, and the wavering of all *Upper-Hungary*; about this time was brought the ill news of 200. *Sporkiſh* Horſe going over to *Newhauſel*, for want of pay; and of the defeat of a Party of a matter of 120. that in their return from about *Weiſſenburg*, where they had ſeized good Booty, were overtaken by 400. *Turks*, 12. of them kill'd, 20. made Priſoners, and the reſt diſperſed; Neither as yet did Matters go much better toward the Frontiers of *Croatia*, the *Grand Vizier*

Vizier ſummoning all the Borders upon miſerable Penalties, to provide for the numerous *Tartarian* Forces, which had thoſe Parts Aſſigned them for their Quarter; but Count *Serini* thereupon commanded immediately 600. *Croatians* to endeavour the breaking of their deſign, who perſued their Orders effectually, Burning all the Barns and Forrage for 12 miles round: So that the Enemy was forced to diſ-lodge, and Retire.

Thus far the *Dutch* Relation of the laſt *Campagnia*; reſerving what has paſſed ſince, for another occaſion; to begin from the breaking off of this: wherein the Reader may expect, over and above the ſcattered particulars of the more Ordinary Chances, and Encounters of the War, an exact and punctual Narration apart, of Count *Serini's* late Inrode into *Turkey*; together with whatever elſe Remarkable ſhall hereafter occurre.

FINIS.

Mouſe. *Mus.*

moſt every where, in houſes and barnes, &c.

f bread, cheeſe, corne, and tallow, &c.

ūs. Hcb. Achar. Arab. Phir. Chald. Ache.

uſe. *Arnold.* T. The *fleſh* eaten cauſeth oblivion, and cor-
h the meat; yet thoſe of *Calechut* eate them; it is hot, fat-
tiſh, and expelleth melancholy, ſo *Rhaſ.* and *Albert.* yet
doubteth therein. V. *Plin.* A Mouſe diſſected and applied,
th out reeds, darts, and other things that ſtick in the fleſh.
rcel. After being flead: and helps the wounds of Serpents.
Gal. Avic. Rhaſ. Albert. The ſame helpeth the wounds of
ons. *Plin.* Applied freſh it helps the bitings of the ſhrew,
it ſelfe applied. It killeth warts, ſo *Rhaſ.* and *Albert.* Some
fatt thereof roſted in a Gooſe againſt the ſcirrhus. *Yong*
ruiſed, and reduced to the conſiſtence of an *acopon* with old
, cauſe haire on the eyebrows. *Dioſc. Rhaſ. Avic. Albert.*
eaten by children when roſted, they dry up their ſpittle.
The Magicians eat them twice in a month againſt the pains
teeth. *Marcel.* The water in which they have been boiled
gainſt the quinſey. *Plin.* So boiled with vervain. Boiled
ile and ſalt, they help the vices of the lungs, and ſpitting of
Being boiled and eaten, they help childrens piſſing in bed.
So the aſhes with wine or Goats milk. Being diſſected
pſied they help the gout. *Plin.* The *aſhes* help burnings,
. and the falling off of the haire, with that of cypreſſe ball,
oſe of a Mule, myrtle oile, that of a hedg-hog, ſandarach,
, and tarre: the ſame with oile help the tetter. *Archig.*
d daily plaiſter-wiſe with axunge, it helpeth the alope-
ng firſt rubbed with garlick. *Rhaſis* and *Albert.* caſtle oile,

paines of the eares. *Marcel. Plin.* With honey rubbed on
teeth, they sweeten the breath; but some adde the roots of
Gal. The *flesh* stamped with the yolk of an egge, to the co
of a cerot, and applied with a linnen cloth, helps the
inflammation of the *cornea. Plin. Marcel. Gal. Avic.*
blood killeth warts *Gal.* With the gall of a Cock, and
milk *an.* it mightily helpeth suffusions. *Plin.* The ash
rhinne, applied with vineger help the paines of the head.
The *head* worne in a cloth, helps the headach and ep
Gal. The ashes of the head with honey helpe the alop
use them with hellebore and pepper after cantharides,
nitre; as also flies torrified. *Sext.* The ashes with honey
dayes, cleare the eyes. With that of a hare, and spike
sweeten the breath. *Marcel.* The *braine* being steeped in
applied to the forehead helpeth the headach. Used wi
it cureth the phrensey. *Sext.* The *heart* taken out of a
when alive, worne about the arme of a Woman, causeth no
ception. *Seren.* The fillet of the *liver* drunk with austere
helpeth quartans. *Gal.* The liver rosted in the new of the
trieth the epilepsy. *Plin. Marcel. Seren.* The *gall* with vi
dropped into the eare, bringeth out living creatures in the
Plin. The *dung* is corrosive. *Æt.* It is mixed with remedies
ringworms. *Plin.* With vineger it helps lichens in the face,
first fomented with nitre and vineger. *Marcel.* So it helps t
Mirepf. With earth-worms, white pepper; & myrrhe *an.* un
mixed with vineger, and applied it helpeth the *hemicrania.*
With frankincense and sandaracha it discusseth the *pani.*
Seven of the pills applied to the forehead or temples, with
helpe the paine thereof: *Marcel.* Stamped with the
Braine, and applied to the forehead with vineger, it pr
helpeth the paine of the *hemicrania.* With vineger it helps
Plin. Var. It helps the alopecia. *Diosc.* So with vineger, so
Gal. some add tarre also. *Rhas. Albert.* Some adde the
rocket, cresses, onions or garlick. *Avic.* And honey, *G*
frankincense, white hellebore, and pepper, with tosted
applied with that of a Goat and honey they help bald eye